

THE
ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

FOR

1859—60.

SEPTEMBER—MARCH.

VOL. VII.



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TO
FREDERICK BOND, ESQ.,
WHOSE
INSTRUCTIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
LEPIDOPTERA
IS SO READILY ACCESSIBLE
TO THE LONDON ENTOMOLOGIST,
EVER SURE TO MEET WITH A CORDIAL WELCOME
FROM ITS OWNER,
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED
AS A MARK
OF ESTEEM.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 157.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859

[PRICE 1d.]

AUTUMN.

WITH the commencement of October we again begin another volume. "Now, gentlemen, if you please," as Dr. Blimber would say, "we will resume our studies."

During the height of the collecting season we never expect much in the form of digested observations; so much has then to be noted down, that scarcely any time is afforded for putting things into shape. Autumn and winter are the proper seasons for bringing into systematic compass the *miscellanea* harvested during the months of Spring and Summer. Not that entomologists are expected at once to put by the net, the sugar-pot and the collecting-bottle,—their period of inaction has not arrived yet,—but still they have more leisure than they had a few months ago; and now is the time, whilst matters are still fresh in their recollection, to digest and chronicle the observations made in the season of 1859.

Poor 1859! how swiftly it has sped—at least to us; to our younger readers its flight may have appeared less rapid.

Ancient astronomers used to occupy themselves in making catalogues of the stars: the use of such catalogues was not at first sight fully apparent, but now we find, says Sir John Herschel, that "on a careful re-examination of the heavens and a comparison of catalogues, many stars are now found to be missing; and although there is no doubt that these losses have arisen, in the great majority of instances, from mistaken entries, and in some from planets having been mistaken for stars, yet in some it is equally certain that there is no mistake in the observation or entry, and that the star has really been observed, and as really has disappeared from the heavens."

Entomological catalogues may some day, in like manner, furnish results little anticipated by those who made them. Catalogues, no doubt, are very liable to errors, and errors in Entomology, we all know, are only too easily made. The probable extinction of species in the course of years is a subject which must increasingly occupy our attention. In a recent catalogue of our Lepidoptera many species were purposely omitted which had formerly occurred here, because for a series of

years they had not again made their appearance; yet others, which for an even longer period had never been noticed in this country were included in the list because they had recently made their *debut*.

Give us, if you will, catalogues of the Lepidoptera inhabiting the country in any given year, but do not call such a Catalogue, in general terms, one of our British species.

When the Irishman found his sheet too short, it occurred to him that if he added a few inches at one end it would answer his purpose. Having no reserve drawer of spare sheeting, he cut a strip off the bottom of the sheet and sewed it on the top, and when he had done so he found it was no longer than before!

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained WHOLESALE of E. Newinan, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

Under half a column . . .	0s. 6d.
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1 0
Above half a page, but under a page	2 0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

MR. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, October 5th, at 6 P.M., as usual.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Eccleshall New Road, Sheffield, my address is now—W. H. SMITH, 47, Cromwell Street, Nottingham.

FROM HOME.—I am leaving home for a short time, and will feel obliged by my correspondents not writing or sending any boxes till they hear of my return.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. E. R.—*Helice* is a variety which never occurs in the male, only in the female.

L. W. C.—Your exchange note is received; but you have omitted to enclose six postage-stamps.

J. E. R.—F. S.—See above.

R. S.—Place them in a jar half filled with damp sand, and cover over with a cloth; in eight or twelve hours you can re-set the specimens; the larger species take a longer time.

J. G. G.—The elm miners are *Lithocolletis Schreberella*; the dock-leaf miners are Dipterous.

J. F.—The duration of the larva state of *Cossus ligniperda* is reputed to be three years.

A. O. W.—Is it not *Sirex Juvenus*?

H. P.—We cannot recognise your unknown *Leucania*.

F. H., REGENSBURG.—IX. duly received and quite in good order. Many thanks; also for the promise of *Lithocolletis Helianthemis*.

W. M.—The mode of operation is unknown.

E. T.—Dark varieties of *Xylophasia rurca* were termed *Combusta*; the dark varieties are common in Scotland.

THE LIST OF ENTOMOLOGISTS.

WE have to thank several gentlemen for their communications on this subject: one gentleman especially has corrected the list of entomologists residing in his town, informing us who have left, and also giving us the names of the new entomologists who have arrived or sprung up there since last year. If an entomologist in each of the towns mentioned at pp. 39—54, would kindly imitate this example it would much facilitate our labours.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Colias Edusa in Wales.—I do not know whether *C. Edusa* is usually found in Wales; if not, it may be worth while to mention that I saw several in this neighbourhood yesterday. I met with *C. Hyale* last week in Gloucestershire.—REV. W. H. HAWKER, *Derry Ormond, Lampeter, Cardiganshire*; Sept. 20.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I beg to record the capture, in this town, of three specimens of this insect; one by a little girl, about three weeks since; and two at *Petunia* blossoms by myself, within the last week,—these two are as fine as bred specimens. I saw several others, which I hope to capture, if the weather continues fine.—GEORGE DAVIS, *Southport, Lancashire*; Sept. 15.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Yesterday my son was examining the poplars in my garden for larvæ of *Smerinthus Populi*, when he was surprised and delighted to find *S. Convolvuli* at rest on a branch: it is a male, with the margins of the wings rather broken.—F. KENDERDINE, *Manchester*; Sept. 18.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A specimen was captured yesterday afternoon by a gardener, and sent to me, but it is unfortunately damaged. — W. HIGGINSON, 2, *Glo'ster Place, Swansea*; Sept. 18.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Two examples of this species have fallen to my lot this season; two others were observed flying about at noon, but were not captured.—W. P. HADFIELD, *Newark*; Sept. 19.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Specimens of this insect have occurred here, one of which is in my possession. I took yesterday a larva of *Leiocampa Dictæa* and one of *Orgyia Gonostigma*. *Colias Edusa* has been common here this season.—T. BLACKMORE, *The Hollies, Wandsworth, S.W.*; Sept. 19.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—I captured a specimen of this insect on the 12th inst., in fine condition, hovering over a bed of *Petunias*. There were two others taken in a garden in this neighbourhood.—A. ANDERSON, *Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith*; Sept. 14.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—A specimen of this insect, taken in Cromarty, was exhibited in the Committee Room of Section D, at Aberdeen, this week.—H. T. STAINTON; Sept. 22.

Sphinx Convolvuli, *Deilephila Galii* and *Colias Edusa*.—My nephew, Mr. W. Boyd, of Cheshunt, Herts, caught in his garden, within the first fortnight of this month, ten specimens of *S. Convolvuli*, and he did get *D. Galii* into his net, but, in his eagerness to secure it safely, it escaped. Though I have lived amongst the woods and hills of one of our southern counties for twenty-five years, in all that time I only saw four specimens of *Colias Edusa*; now in my garden, within four miles of the city, many specimens of the same have been seen; one, a female, I had the pleasure of setting out on Friday last, and one settled on a fallen flower at my feet only yesterday.—A. GAVILLER, 5, *Manor Road, Stamford Hill*; Sept. 19.

Sphinx Convolvuli and *Cirrædia Xerampelina*.—Within the last week I have captured ten specimens of *S. Convolvuli*; six of them were spoiled by the wind and rain. I also captured a fine female specimen of *C. Xerampelina*, and I also possess seven eggs of the same: if any of your correspondents can inform me respecting the food with which I ought to feed the young larvæ I shall feel much obliged.—W. CULVERWELL, *Thorp Perrow, Bedale, Yorkshire*; Sept. 19.

Deilephila Galii and *Sphinx Convolvuli*.—I have to record the capture of *D. Galii* on the 3rd of July, taken off the flowers of the honeysuckle, by Mr. W. Gill; also two specimens of *S. Convolvuli*.—D. G. GOODALL, 2, *Gutters, Macclesfield*; Sept. 23.

Sphinx Convolvuli, &c., and *Captures with Sugar at Chatham*.—As I find *S. Convolvuli* has been taken in most parts, I beg to say that it was captured on six different occasions in this locality within the last nine days, mostly on *Petunias*; but, having fallen to the lot of a non-professional, they were not in good condition. *Colias Edusa* has also been plentiful, but oftener seen than taken, as being mostly confined to the clover fields, the farmers have not approved of our amusement at their expense. One of your correspondents complains that no one records his doings at sugar; but if all have been as unfortunate as I and others in this locality have been, I do not wonder at it, for since the 6th of August there have only fallen to my lot—

C. Or (1)	A. Lunosa (1)
A. Auricoma (4)	C. Nupta (4)
T. Fimbria (2)	T. Janthina (10)
M. Fasciuncula (2)	T. Interjecta (4)
N. Plecta (4)	C. Cytherca (1)
T. Batis (8)	M. Litorea (2)
Dersa (2)	Furuncula (1).
D. Cucubali (1)	

Noctua Brunnea, *C-nigrum*, *Bella* and *Baja*, and other common species, were to

be had in any quantity: to obtain these I have been out two nights in each week a distance of not less than seven miles on each occasion.—JOHN TYRER, *Melville Hospital, Chatham*; Sept. 17.

Acherontia Atropos.—A very fine male was taken on Saturday last. I had a specimen out on Friday. The pupæ do not come in quite so freely as last year.—W. P. HADFIELD, *Newark*; Sept. 19.

Charocampa Celerio.—A specimen of this insect was brought to me this morning; it was caught on the wing yesterday in the centre of the town; unfortunately it is rubbed on the thorax.—IBID.

Captures near Croydon.—Of *Colias Edusa* I have taken twenty-seven males and ten females; the hybernated specimens were common in July: I captured one unflown in Bermondsey on the 28th of August. I have likewise taken the following:—

<i>Colias Hyale</i> (4)
<i>Vanessa Polychloros</i> (common)
<i>Cynthia Cardui</i> (do.)
<i>Polyommatus Corydon</i> (abundant)
... <i>Agestis</i>
<i>Sphinx Convolvuli</i> (2).

—R. HARRISON, 1, *South Place, Upper Grange Road, Bermondsey*; Sept. 20.

Captures near Nottingham.—The capture of the following species in the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham, during this present season, has come to my knowledge:—

<i>Colias Hyale</i>
... <i>Edusa</i>
<i>Thecla Rubi</i>
<i>Polyommatus Ægon</i>
<i>Deilephila Galii</i>
<i>Sphinx Convolvuli</i>
... <i>Lignstri</i> (118 larvæ by one individual)
<i>Cossus Ligniperda</i> (larvæ).

As I have seen most of the above I can vouch for the authenticity of the information.—W. H. SMITH, 47, *Cromwell Street, Nottingham*; Sept. 19.

Captures near Hull.—Having caught several specimens of *Colias Edusa* last year in our locality, which I considered a rare occurrence, and not likely to happen again,—not having seen any near us for the last twenty years, and during that period I was constantly on the look out for any new insect that might occur,—I cannot resist informing you that I and my son have this month caught both male and female (in splendid condition, having just escaped from the chrysalis), on the Humber bank between Hull and Hessle; some of my brother entomologists have done the same. I am now of opinion that they are localized with us. A similar feature has occurred with *Sphinx Ligustri* this year: several caterpillars have been collected in our immediate neighbourhood; last year I found two in a garden near our Institute; for years before we obtained our *S. Ligustri* in Lincolnshire. Several insects rare in our district have been taken this year, viz.—

Sphinx Convolvuli. Several. The first taken in Hull, that I know of, was on August 28, 1841, which I have.

Chærocampa Porcellus. Taken in Holderness, near Hull.

Deilephila Galii. Taken by Mr. Stather.

Acherontia Atropos. Many larvæ.

Several specimens of *Gryllus migratorius* have been captured in various places near here; my son has one of them.—
JAMES YOUNG, *Secretary and Librarian, Mechanic's Institute, 11, Bishop Lane, Hull; Sept. 26.*

NEUROPTERA.

Phryganidæ, &c., near Taunton.—The following is a list of the *Phryganidæ* and *Hemerobidæ* that have fallen to my lot this season, since May last, in this neighbourhood. I hope the 'Annual' of this year will contain a continuation of the valuable Monograph on this order by Dr. Hagen.

Phryganica grandis. Scarce.

Limnophilus pellucidus.

... *marmoratus, et varietas.*

... *vittatus.*

... *sparsus.*

... *auricula?*

Sericostoma Spencii (female). Dr. Hagen has described a male. The female has annulated antennæ; the head and prothorax is paler and brighter than the male.

Goëra (species?). Dark brown, clothed with ochreous hairs; antennæ darker, basal joint as long as the head, clothed with ochreous hairs; coxa and femora, except the apex, nearly black, the rest of the legs pale testaceous. Appen. anales broad, ending in an oblique sharp point; anterior wings brownish yellow; posterior blackish, rather wider than the anterior; expanse 10 lin.; length 4 lin.

Silo (species?). Appen. anales spoon-shaped and clothed with golden yellow hairs.

These species do not appear to be described by Dr. Hagen, at least I am not able to make them out from his descriptions. I hope they may be new!

Notidobia ciliaris, Lin.

Brachycentrus subnubilus, Curt.

Agraylea multipunctata, Curt.

Hydroptila pulchricornis, Pict.

... *Tineoides, Dalmn.* I am inclined to think, with Dr. Hagen, that these are only the sexes of the same species; but they are such atoms that it is no small trouble to make out the sex.

Hemerobius humulus.

... *micans.*

... *nervosus.*

Sisyra fuscata, Fab.

Chrysops vittata.

... *vulgaris.*

I have, besides these, a goodly array of *Leptoceridæ* waiting to be examined, &c., when our monographer shall favour us with the descriptions, which will be thankfully received by—EDW. PARFITT, *Museum, Taunton; Sept. 24.*

COLEOPTERA.

Deal.—In the course of two hurried day excursions to the sand-hills of this locality (giving about four hours' collecting each) I have taken, amongst others, the following species:—

Demetrias unipunctata. Plentiful.

Dyschirius salinus.

Notiophilus. Wishing to get *aquaticus*, I took about forty examples of the black-legged species, and found among them two only, all the rest being *palustris*.

Pogonus luridipennis.

Calathus flavipes. Very abundant.

... *mollis.* Do.

Amara spreta. Including an entirely black example.

... *tibialis.* Swarming.

... *orichalcica.*

Harpalus cordatus.

... *rupicola.*

... *servus.*

... *anxius.* Common.

... *attenuatus.*

Anisodactylus pœciloides. In great profusion and of all colours; I took about seventy-six.

Bembidium obtusum.

... *normannum.*

Xantholinus tricolor.

Quedius Boops.

Silpha tristis. Plentiful.

... *opaca.*

Heterocerus flexuosus (60). In plenty under stones near Sandown Castle.

Phylax gibbus. Very common.

Opatrum tibiale.

Crypticus quisquilius.

Cegalia globosa.

Apion pomonæ.

Sitones crinitus.

Otiorhynchus atroapterus.

Chrysomela hæmoptera.

Gronops lunatus.

—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*; Sept. 16.

OBSERVATIONS.

Further particulars of Bryophila perla.

—In March last (Intel. v. 198) I gave some account of the habits and economy of *B. perla*. I have some further particulars, which may not be unwelcome to your readers. To watch the operations of the nest-building larvæ more narrowly, I removed a dozen of them from their quarters on the house-side, and built them a tiny rock-work of lichen-covered stones, covered over with a bell-glass. Here they soon busied themselves in constructing new nests, gnawing off fragments of the stone, and cementing them together with all possible care. They fed, when thus kept, in the early part of the day, withdrawing to their nests when their breakfast was over. Sometimes, by moistening the stones I could invite them out during the day; but when this was not done they usually remained at home till the following morning. About the close of May the larvæ assumed their pupal state, and the same nests that had been their homes in their previous stage of existence were made use of to protect them during their period of helplessness, no additional vestments being put on. Most of the larvæ underwent their pupal change; but, owing probably to the stones being kept *too dry* under the glass, only one emerged from its cocoon. The pupa itself is of a light shining brown.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, Huddersfield*; Sept. 14.

Hymenoptera v. Diptera.—Mr. Inchbald's communication (Intel. vi. 199) has called the following circumstance to my mind. Last spring I noticed in the sill of one of our windows a great quantity of wood-dust, evidently formed by some insect, but, as the window closed down tight, I was unable to get at the hole. This autumn, however, as the wood was much decayed the sills were replaced by new ones; I consequently broke them

open, and extracted a number of pupæ about half an inch long, in thin reddish cases. Each pupa was in a separate hole, about two inches long: at the furthest extremity were the remains of several specimens of *Musca vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, with wings of several other Diptera, I think Syrphidæ; some of the flies had not been touched; of the rest all was gone except the wings. Close to the pupa, at the open extremity, was a plug of wood-gnawings completely filling the aperture. The pupæ have not yet come out; perhaps they will not until next year.—R. TYRER, jun., *Hill House, Eye*; Sept. 17.

Mites.—This is my first year as an entomologist, having been a collector of botanical specimens for some years. Shortly after reading the article on "Mites" in the 'Intelligencer' of August 6th, I was looking over the specimens in my cabinet, not suspecting any enemies being present, when I found a pile of dust; I subjected it to the microscope, and there, to my chagrin, I saw the living mite. I immediately applied the mixture recommended, and camphor *was* in the drawers. Now, I thought, I am safe; but not so, for I regret to say I have found more suspicious dust since. Last Saturday I subjected some more of this to the microscope; and, finding a fine specimen, I took a drawing of it: it is furnished with six articulated legs, having long curved hairs; its legs are constantly in motion, passing on its food towards its hedgehog-shaped mouth. I have a perfect horror of feeding these gentry, and neither the camphor nor the mixture of the oil of anise, &c., seems sufficient to exterminate them. The article on "Mites" says, "Now, if care be not taken, mites will be conveyed by us from the setting-board to the store-box." I have no doubt this is my case; but can you tell me *what sort of care* on my part will prevent this? If you can give me any advice on this subject I should feel

very much obliged to you.—THOMAS W. WALLIS, *Louth, Lincolnshire*; Sept. 19.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of *G. C-album*, *H. Velleda* and Nos. 2, 18, 27, 91, 107, 380, 402, 462, 613, 614 and 623, which I shall be glad to exchange for Nos. 1, 3 ♀, 4, 5, 11, 12, 19 to 24, 29, 32 to 44, 55, 57 to 59, 62, 63, 66, 68, 70, 71, 75, 85, 86, 88 to 90, 94, 95, 100, 109 to 128, 130 to 134, 136, 138, 140, 146, 163, 164, 166, 172, 178, 182, 186, 191, 194, 195, 200, 206 to 211, 213, 218, 219, 223, 236, 237, 245, 252, 254, 256, 271, 273, 274, 276, 279, 280, 288, 296, 305, 306, 309, 316, 317, 323 to 327, 329, 330, 335, 340, 341, 352, 368, 379, 385, 392, 393, 397, 399, 404, 420, 427, 439, 466, 470, 473, 478, 488, 491, and almost any local Geometræ or Pyralidæ. Applicants will oblige by sending their own boxes, and will please to write first, stating what they have to give, and all not receiving an answer within ten days will please to infer that their offer is declined.—M. HILL, *Little Eaton, near Derby*; Sept. 15.

Exchange.—I have pupæ of *Sphinx Ligustri* and of *Smerinthus Ocellatus* and *Tiliæ*, which I should like to exchange for a pair of any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—3, 11, 15, 32—34, 42, 45, 53, 86—89, 118, 121, 136, 163, 164, 167, 168, 177, 181, 205, 492, 493, or I have some fine specimens of *Catocala Nupta* in duplicate. Persons wishing to exchange will be kind enough to write first.—G. KEEN, 1, *Manor Place, Walworth Road*; Sept. 20.

Locusts for Exchange.—Ten specimens of the migratory locust (*Gryllus migratorius*) have been taken in this neighbourhood during the last few weeks. I shall be glad to exchange single specimens for a pair of *M. Cinxia*, *M. Athalia*,

C. Davus, E. Cassiope or T. Betulæ.

Applicants had better write first, as my stock is limited. — ARTHUR HENSMAN, *Spring Hill, Northampton; Sept. 20.*

A Locust for Exchange.—We have a locust, which we shall be happy to exchange for any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual': — Nos. 4, 11, 20, 23, 24, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 53, 62, 76, 86, 90, 91.—C. & J. FENN, *Post Office, Wallingford, Berks.*

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I cordially agree with the suggestions of the Rev. F. O. Morris (*Intel. No. 155, p. 200*), and will only add, in the words of the great Agitator of Ireland, "Agitate, agitate, agitate," until the evil complained of is remedied.

As however, proverbially speaking, we should "give the —" I beg his pardon—"give every one his due," it is but fair to state, on behalf of the Post Office, that, during the past and present year I have received many boxes of insects through the Post from the Isle of Wight, Cambridge, Torquay and other places, all of which have arrived without injury to the boxes or contents. In one instance I received a box by rail, it being too large for the Post, which was so carefully packed that not one insect was displaced or broken.

Still, although it appears that much damage has occurred, I think it is, in a great measure, attributable to the sending of improper boxes. Doubtless there are many officials in the Post Offices who, having no sympathy with entomologists, are prone to mischief, and would feel pleasure in destroying that which is valuable to others; then, in all such cases, it may be well to "Agitate, agitate, agitate."

THOMAS PARRY.

Bank, Merthyr; Sept. 21.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 158.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859

[PRICE 1d.]

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES.

IN the 'Zoologist' for 1858 we were favoured (at p. 6018) with a very interesting Essay "On the Geographical Distribution of Butterflies in Great Britain," from the joint pens of Messrs. T. Boyd and A. G. More. That paper elicited some valuable additional observations,—a result which was tolerably certain to follow close upon the publication of the Essay.

Though there need be no lack of local lists of our species, yet an attempt to compare and contrast these lists, so as to discover what species were common to all localities, and what species had a more restricted range, was something novel. No attempt at systematic generalization had been made till Messrs. Boyd and More boldly undertook to pioneer the way; they conceived the building and erected the scaffold-poles; masons were then only wanted to construct the edifice.

Unfortunately the Essay to which we are alluding related only to our *Rhopalocera*, — our Butterflies, — and

Butterflies, it would clearly seem, are in this locality somewhat eccentric in their distribution. Great Britain is poor in Butterflies; no country in Europe is so poor; but, as not unfrequently happens, our very poverty has led to a more complete exploration of our country, and if we be poor in Butterflies we are rich in Butterfly-hunters,—no country in the world is so thickly populated with collectors of Butterflies.

We said that *unfortunately* the Essay by Messrs. Boyd and More related only to our Butterflies; but yet, on second thoughts, we feel half disposed to view that as a *fortunate* circumstance; had the Essay extended to the whole of the Lepidoptera its length and abstruseness would have perplexed readers. A sermon, to be effective, should be short. Still we cannot but think that if any sound deductions are to be derived from a study of the geographical distribution of species, we *must* extend our points of survey, and not confine ourselves to a single group of the Lepidoptera.

Hence we think it extremely desirable that similar Essays should be laid before the public with reference

to the distribution of the *Bombycina*, *Noctuina* and *Geometrina*. Perhaps some of our readers will take the hint, and put their shoulders to the wheel.

Many of our readers will remember that the central line of the eclipse of the sun in the spring of last year impinged on our Southern Coast at Lyme Regis, and, passing over Swindon, Northampton and Peterborough, passed into the German Ocean through the Wash. The South-Eastern corner of our Island, lying to the right of this line, is the Metropolis of our Butterflies: of the sixty-five British species sixty-two occur in this corner—the corner, be it observed, in nearest propinquity to Continental Europe. Indeed all our species would occur in this district but for one circumstance, to which we must allude on a future occasion.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

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Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

'Intelligencers,' addressed as follows, have been returned as insufficiently directed:—"Mr. William Holcroft, Upholland, Wigham." Please supply a sufficient direction.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The Haggerstone Entomological Society having removed from the "Carpenters' Arms," its address now is No. 10, Brownlow Street, Haggerstone, where it will continue to meet every Thursday evening.—H. W. KILLINGBACK, *Hon. Sec.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. S. P.—The Entomological Society of London would not accept insects in exchange for its 'Transactions.'

W. G. R.—At Van Voorst's, 1, Paternoster Row.

H. P.—The *Leucania* appears to be *Extranea*.

THE LIST OF ENTOMOLOGISTS.

UP to the present time we have received the names of more than 200 entomologists who were not included in our last year's list. If any gentleman is hesitating whether to send us his name or not, we should be glad if he would make up his mind, and send us his name on or before the 13th inst.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Bryophila Algae, Fab.—Two specimens of this pretty species were taken in this district last July.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Manchester; Sept. 28.*

Charocampa Celerio.—A specimen of this insect was captured in this town last week.—E. TEARLE, *Gainsborough.*

Röslerstammia Erxlebella.—I captured six specimens of this insect, in a wood near the Forest of Dean, last July. I beat them out of low lime bushes, of which the underwood was chiefly composed.—REV. E. HORTON, *Wick, Worcester; Sept. 29.*

Captures at Sugar.—Last night, at sugar (or rather treacle), I had the pleasure of boxing the following species:—

O. Macilentia. One.

A. Rufina. Common.

Pistacina. Rare.

Litura. Most abundant; five or six on nearly every tree.

C. Vaccinii. Common.

Spadicca.

S. Satellitia.

X. Ferruginea. Abundant.

M. Oxyacanthæ. Common.

A. Tragopogonis. Do.

I only took one solitary *Rufina* the night before, although, as far as I could judge, the weather was quite as fine; but I noticed that the *Aurora Borealis* was shining brightly, and that last night there was none. Can that influence the moths?—DAVID P. MORISON, *Pelton Cottage, Chester-le-Street, Durham; Sept. 30.*

COLEOPTERA.

Hister sinuatus at *Herne Bay*.—In the list of Coleoptera lately captured at Herne Bay (Intel. No. 156, p. 203) I observed that *H. sinuatus* was not mentioned. My brother, A. G. Butler, found one in a building-plot in the middle of the town, but we were both of us too much engrossed in the pursuit of Lepidoptera to hunt after it. I think, however, any good Coleopterist might easily make captures of this species in the above-mentioned locality.—EDWARD D. BUTLER, 26, *Brompton Square, South Kensington.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Trichius fasciatus or *zonatus*.—I have some specimens of *Trichius fasciatus* of Stephens, taken here, but whether it be really *fasciatus* or (as Mr. Douglas suggests) *zonatus* I do not know, as I am rather a Lepidopterist than Coleopterist. The size is seven lines from the head to the extremity of the body (the elytra not extending to the end of the body), and the black shoulder-spot on the elytra does not extend to the suture. The species is not very rare here, as hardly a summer passes without my seeing one or more specimens while I am Lepidoptera collecting. I have also taken it in various parts of the county, at distances of twenty or forty miles from here.—J. T. DILLWYN LLEWELYN, *Penllergare, near Swansea*; Sept. 25.

Trichius fasciatus.—In reply to Mr. Douglas's wish (Intel. No. 156, p. 204), I can say that I have taken the species near Swansea: one specimen last year in Mr. Dillwyn Llewelyn's grounds at Penllergare; one specimen this year close to Glyn Neath. I do not know much about Coleoptera, and so will not attempt to decide whether the statement is correct that "*fasciatus* occurs only in Scotland and *zonatus* in Wales," but in the specimen now before me (and I believe in the one I took last year) the black spot at the base of the elytra is not confined to the shoulders, and does extend to the suture. *Heliophobus hispidus* is now out at Portland.—REV. H. ADAIR PICKARD, *Weymouth*; Sept. 28.

The Ravages of a Cynips in Monmouthshire.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Usk the clover fields have been devastated by the larvæ of a species of *Cynips* that may truly lay claim to the name of *Cynips Trifolii*! It would seem that the parent insect, one of the Hymenoptera, lays her egg during the summer in the young flower-heads of the

clover. The egg hatches and the young grub finds its food at hand. It preys upon the juices of the central columella, thus depriving the seeds of their proper nutriment; the seed-heads gradually wither and the seeds perish. Whole crops that have been cultivated for the seeds have thus failed. The *Cynips* is black, with transparent wings, exhibiting the ordinary dark blotch in the middle.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, Huddersfield*; Sept. 27.

EXCHANGE.

Nonagria Crassicornis.—This has been abundant again this year in the Marshes; as the spot is doomed to be no longer a hunting-ground, I have taken a considerable number, and shall be glad to send it to any entomologists in want of the species, on receipt of a *suitable* box with return postage, or I will pay postage one way if the box contain good specimens of *N. Lucina*, *P. Argiolus*, *P. Alsus*, or any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—100, 163, 233, 258, 291, 330, 340—342, 357, 423, 451, 504, 512, 530, 623, 637, 737, 753, 758, 769. I find the most suitable box is one made of light, strong wood (alder or sycamore is the best), with the *top and bottom convex*, and the outside coloured black. Such a box requires no packing, —merely to be tied with a string and a label attached. The Post-Office officials tell me they cannot make a stamping-board of it, not even for its own label. By dispensing with wool, wrapper, &c., allows of more wood for the same postage, and, what is of far more importance, saves much valuable time.—W. H. ALLCHIN, 7, *Pembridge Villas, Bayswater*; October 3.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Having been fortunate enough to take, in my garden, during the last few weeks, several speci-

mens of this rare species, I shall be happy to make exchanges with any amateur who can guarantee me British specimens of the under-mentioned insects:—

Deilephila Euphorbiæ
... Galii
Chærocampa Celerio
... Porcellus
Sesia Fuciformis
... Bombyliformis
Endromis Versicolor
Heraclia Dominula
Catocala Fraxini
... Sponsa.
Colias Hyale.

Any one wishing to exchange must write me first, stating what they will give, and if I accept their offer I will immediately reply. — F. W. HARRIS, *Hurst Rise, Abbey Wood; Sept. 29.*

Exchange.—Having caught a few specimens of *Colias Edusa* and two or three of the variety *Helice*, while at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, during this summer, I take the opportunity afforded by your column to express my wish to exchange them with any of your subscribers who may be in want of them. Being a beginner, my wants are very numerous, viz.—

Thecla W-album
... Betulæ
Limenitis Sibylla
Argynnis Aglaia
... Adippe
Melitæa Artemis
Vanessa Polyphoros
... C-album
Satyrus Davus
Pamphilus Sylvanus
Papilio Machaon
Macroglossa Stellatarum
Chærocampa Porcellus
Sphinx Ligustri
Acherontia Atropos
Arctia Villica
Cossus Liguiperda
Zeuzera Æsculi

Catocala Nupta
Smerinthus Populi
... Ocellatus
... Tiliæ.

These are a few of my wants, but although I am a beginner I should wish the insects sent to me to be well set.—EDWIN RAY LANKESTER, 8, *Savile Row, Regent Street, W.*

Exchange.—I have the pupæ of *Sphinx Ligustri* in duplicate, which I should like to exchange for any of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—Nos. 36, 40 to 46, 50, 57, 60 and 61, or the pupæ of Nos. 73, 75 and 83. Persons wishing to exchange will please to write first.—R. C. CRAFTON, *Lewisford House, Hitchin, Herts.*

Exchange. — I have duplicates of *Grapta C-album*, which I should be glad to exchange for

Papilio Machaon,
Colias Edusa,
Arge Galathea,

or any other Southern species. I have a large number of the larvæ of *Lasio-campa Rubi*, which I shall be happy to send to any one sending a box and return postage.—J. C. ROBSON, *Queen Street, Hartlepool.*

Pupæ or Larvæ wanted.—I shall be glad to purchase larvæ or pupæ of *Sphinx Ligustri*, *Smerinthus Ocellatus* and *Tiliæ*. Address by letter to—W. D. PATERSON, care of *Dr. Paterson, Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

DEILEPHILA GALII.

IN the course of human events there sometimes happen things, respecting which it is the custom to affirm that they are "enough to vex a saint." Whether the circumstances I am about to relate would come legitimately into that category, I

will not attempt to say: I only know they were more than enough to vex two collectors.

Some days since a brother of the net and pin called on me with the electrifying news that, after forty hours search, he had taken four larvæ of *D. Galii*. No one, who was a free agent, could sit still after that; and an early day was at once fixed on which to meet, and see if there yet remained another prize for the reward of due diligence. Accordingly on the *Galium*-carpetted sand we met, and for three long hours hunted most assiduously, sometimes on hands and knees, sometimes with crooked neck and back, till within an inch of apoplexy, but of nothing better than *Macroglossa Stellatarum* could we find a trace. Almost beaten, we were just thinking of giving over, when—in defiance of all the rights of labour—a fine fat *D. Galii* gave himself up, in a pathway, to some ladies who were walking carelessly along.

The sight of this set us off again, but it was now too late; darkness was coming on, and trains and ferry-boats won't wait; so, after some profound remarks on fate and the doctrine of chances, we were obliged to part and retreat. Not a hundred paces intervened between us, before—to use my friend's poetical language—he suddenly heard under foot a loud "Pop!"—the sound as of an exploding gooseberry,—and back I was summoned to behold the object of our search in a state of mortal collapse, fit only for being operated on by a blow-pipe: he had stepped on *D. Galii*!

Most sincerely did I share his vexation, but soon remembering the uselessness of grief, I resolved forthwith to mend my luck, and deserve success by further efforts. Nor did many days elapse before I was again on the hunt—traversing the

sand to and fro with eager eyes: again did the three hours' search prove fruitless, and I was looking at my watch to see how many minutes I might safely stay, when, at that very instant, I was aware of a row of yellow spots close to my feet; in a moment I was on my knees: there lay—crushed as to the portion of his frame, which, though not reckoned so honourable as the head, is yet indispensably necessary to creatures which live by eating—the first and last *D. Galii* I have yet found! Had I guessed the time without looking at my watch, or had I stood still whilst I was looking at it, in another minute the prize would have been safe in my box; but so it was not to be!

I shall search yet again! In the mean time it is no small consolation to have had a fine larva given to me, which, forsaking *Galium verum*, is now making haste to grow fat on *Mollugo*, and will, I hope, soon find his skin so tight as to be obliged to cast it off for his pupa-case, and, in due time casting that also, emerge in all the glory of the perfect insect.

Q.

ENTOMOLOGY IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—You cannot but be aware of the difficulties that beset the American entomologist in a country where so slight a degree of attention is paid to this branch of Natural History; more particularly in regard to the young entomologist, who has no large and accurately labelled collection to refer to, or any complete and standard work to consult. In no order of insects has so little been done as with the Lepidoptera, and in no order

am I so much interested as the *moths*, in which, I must confess, your 'Manual' has led me to take a deep interest.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore, is now engaged on the Noctuidæ; I want to make the Geometridæ my speciality for the present; now can you (or some of your acquaintance) supply me with as complete a collection of European species as possible, and receive in exchange some *fifty species* of Lepidoptera, and, with insects of all the other orders (save the Hymenoptera), making some five to eight hundred species in all? You see our moths have not been worked up at all yet, and I must wait until a year or two before sending any away. If others of your acquaintance would like to exchange with me, I should be most happy to do so, receiving in exchange any European Lepidoptera. I should not be able to send a collection before January next.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, JUN.

*Boudoir College,
Brunswick, Maine, U.S.;
Sept. 13, 1859.*

[We are unable ourselves to assist Mr. Packard in the way he wishes, but some of our readers may be glad of the opportunity here offered of obtaining Geometridæ from the United States; perhaps the larva of *Eupithecia assimidata* shows further modifications in that distant region.]

in some measure called for by the leading article of No. 156. I conclude therefrom that you do *not* intend to adhere to the plan recommended some time since, by some two or three correspondents of high attainments in entomological lore, of establishing "Examinations," in order to draw a line of distinction between entomologists and collectors,—to separate the "chaff from the wheat,"—and suggesting that none should appear in your "List of Entomologists" unless they had passed, or were competent to pass, such Examination.

If this were insisted upon I think it would materially reduce the length of your List, and that at least nine-tenths of the names (and mine among the number) would have to be struck out, thus leaving many pages for more erudite matter.

You may therefore, if you please, insert my name and address as heretofore.

I will only add to this that I do not see the utility of Examinations. They would not increase the pleasure and interest which the very many, who have taken up the pursuit of Entomology (or it may be of insects merely) as a relaxation, now feel, but would rather tend to excite disgust instead of gratification.

No doubt much might be said on both sides, but I will not now take up more of your time or space.

Yours truly,

THOMAS PARRY.

Bank, Merthyr; Sept. 29.

"LIST OF ENTOMOLOGISTS" AND "EXAMINATIONS."

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I should not have troubled you with this communication had it not been

A CALENDAR OF LEPIDOPTERA.

OCTOBER.

Larvæ.—Nos. 99, 108, 118, 119, 203, 207, 264, 270, 431, 461, 472.

Imagos.—Nos. 76, 83, 84, 130, 373, 374, 377, 378, 405, 414, 439 to 443.

NOVEMBER.

Larvæ.—Nos. 278, 309, 435.

Imagos.—Nos. 375, 376.

DECEMBER.

Imago.—No. 181.

—E. TEARLE, *Gainsborough*.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 159.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1859

[PRICE 1d.]

LOCALITIES OF SPECIES.

WE observed last week that our Butterflies nearly all occur in the South-Eastern corner of our Island—all but three. A hasty observer would hence deduce that those three were Northern species, but it is not so; they simply require certain localities which they do not find in the South-East of England. Yet they all occur in the South of Germany, and one of them in the South of Ireland; clearly then it is no especial partiality for a high parallel of latitude which prevents us catching *Blandina*, *Cassiope* and *Davus* in the South. Did we possess in Kent or Sussex a hill of sufficient elevation we might expect to find *Cassiope*, and a boggy moor on some portion of the hill would furnish us with *Davus*, whilst perchance some secluded valley or ravine would be enlivened by the gambols of *Blandina*.

It must strike every one with surprise that none of these three species have been met with in the mountainous districts of Wales, and even in the region of Dartmoor we fancy some of the fraternity might be advan-

tageously looked for. After we get to Manchester we find *Davus* northwards on all wet bogs and mosses, whether on low or high ground, and *Blandina* occurs freely at Wharfedale, in Yorkshire, and at Castle Eden Dene (henceforth to be protected from the incursions of the Million), and in Scotland its habitats are numerous. *Cassiope*, the only *Alpine* Butterfly we possess, comes no further South than the Cumberland mountains, though in Ireland it is found in Galway.

Some of our Butterflies are so excessively local that they do not inhabit regions or districts, but actual spots: thus *Thecla Pruni* seems confined to Monk's Wood, Huuts; *Pamphila Actæon* to Lulworth, Dorsetshire; *Papilio Machaon* is almost restricted to the Fens of Cambridge-shire and Norfolk; and the localities in which *Melitæa Cinxia*, *Polyommatus Arion* and *Acis*, and *Steropes Paniscus* occur in this country are also limited in number.

The circumstances which cause the restriction of a few species to such very confined localities are at present unknown to us. They are not so

restricted on the Continent; *P. Machaon* and *P. Acis* are universally distributed in Germany, where the former is a common garden and wood insect; and, with the single exception of *Pamphila Actæon*, all our other local species are very generally distributed in Germany, though not occurring in every district.

Dr. Dickie, at Aberdeen last month, suggested that there might be some peculiarity in the food of these local species; but, though *Machaon* is with us extremely partial in our Fens to *Peucedanum palustre*, yet on the Continent it feeds indifferently on a number of Umbelliferae, not disdaining even the common carrot. And that *Cinxia* should be almost confined to the Isle of Wight, when its larva feeds on the ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*),—a plant common enough at Aberdeen and through all the intervening country, sufficiently demonstrates that it is not the restricted range of the food-plant which is the cause of these Butterflies being confined to areas of such small extent.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H., REGENSBURG.—XI. duly received; thanks. The grass appears to be *Sesleria*, but we much doubt whether the larva is *Adscitella*; notice the locality well and revisit it in April, as these larvæ will probably not be fed up till spring.

The *Coleophora* case is that which Professor Zeller reputes to belong to *Orbitella*. The larvæ in leaves of *Thymus* seem to be Coleopterous.

NOVELTIES IN 1859.

WE have a rather formidable list of new British species to record this year, as the following list of names will show:—

Clostera Anachoreta
 Bryophila Algæ
 Leucania putrescens
 ... extrauea
 Noctua flammatra
 Acontia albicollis
 Sophronia emortualis
 Margarodes Unionalis
 Tinca Dubiella
 Depressaria Rhodochrella
 Opostega Spatulella
 Nepticula Castanella.

Our object in now publishing the list is to call the attention of our readers to it, with the view of their supplying any omissions which we may have accidentally made.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Colias Edusa in Cheshire.—A friend of mine, this afternoon, captured a fine specimen of this species. This is almost the first time I have heard of its being caught in Cheshire. — W. E. HEAP, Sandbach; October 4.

A new British *Pyrallis*.—Mr. George King, of 85, Lower Union Street, Torquay, has sent to me to determine a specimen of *Margarodes Unionalis*, taken

within two miles of Torquay; the insect is in splendid condition. It is paler than *Palealis*, whiter and more iridescent, but has a brownish streak along the costa, edged below with yellowish, and there is a row of minute black dots along this yellowish border and on the hind margin, also a black dot at the termination of the discoidal cell of the anterior wings. Size 1 inch 2 lines. — H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham; Oct. 4.

Hydræcia Petasitis at Taunton. — A friend residing here, who has but recently taken up the study of Entomology, has been fortunate in meeting with a specimen of this insect, at light. I have frequently been struck with the abundance of the food-plant of the larva, and thought it likely that the insect would turn up here at some time or other. — W. G. RAWLINSON, Taunton; Sept. 30.

Heliothis Scutosa a Mistake. — I regret to say that the insect I recorded (Intel. vi. 147) as *H. Scutosa*, having been subjected to examination, turns out to be a very pale and curiously marked specimen of *H. Dipsacea*. — REV. G. C. GREEN, Parsonage, Hamworthy, Poole, Dorset; October 6.

Captures in the Isle of Wight. — On my return home from the Isle of Wight, I have to report the following captures:—

Sphinx Convolvuli (26). Between the 4th and 15th September, principally over scarlet and pink Geraniums, a few over Petunias; ten captured on one night, the 14th.

Colias Edusa. Abundant; upwards of 100 in one clover field in two days, the 23rd and 24th of August.

C. Edusa, var. *Helice* (2).

Cynthia Cardui (5).

Macroglossa Stellatarum. Common.

Polyommatus Adonis. Many, but all too worn to preserve.

Vanessa Atalanta. Very common.

Catocala Nupta (3). At sugar.

Triphæna Fimbria (1). Do.

Thyatira Batis (3). Do.

Drepana Hamula (1).

And numbers of other more common species.—R. W. FEREDAY, 2, *Leighton Villas, Kentish Town, London*; Oct. 3.

COLEOPTERA.

¶ *Erirhinus scirrhosus*.—I have recently taken four examples of this species at Hammersmith Marshes. From Mr. Walton's remarks, it appears to be very rare, only three specimens being known to him at the time of publishing his papers on Curculionidæ; but I am informed by Mr. F. Smith, of the British Museum, that he has captured it near Deal recently, and in comparative abundance. In inverse proportion to the rapidly narrowing dimensions of the Marshes appears to be the number of insects found: my friend Mr. Gorham took two examples of *Stenolophus Skrimshiranus* there in July last, and I have since, in two visits, obtained about seventy specimens, besides leaving many immature individuals: this is a regular revival of an old locality, as I am not aware of the species having been found there for many years. The capture of such a quantity may be likened to the "burning up in the socket" of an expiring lamp, for two or three of the best collecting "pans" have been filled in with bricks, &c., as a foundation for "Victoria Villas," or some such Cockney title. *E. Scirpi* is more abundant than ever, and is most easily obtained by not following the stereotyped rule of cutting open the reeds; I have tried this method with little success, occasionally finding one specimen, whereas by digging up the roots and carefully turning the loose ground over (not forgetting to examine any neighbouring tufts of grass) the collector may make sure of a good "bottle." I have often found half-a-dozen specimens "clumped" together, and the eye gets rapidly accustomed to the two yellow spots on the elytra, without which it would not be so easy to distinguish between

beetle and dirt, of which fact the insect appears to be perfectly aware, possessing the cunning of the Curculionidæ in a marked manner. This species is invariably accompanied by the little *Acridulus*. Amongst other weevils I have taken here *Bagöus limosus* and *Hydronomus alismatis*, both of which have a peculiar weird and spider-like look when alive, and the former as dirty as any *Helophorus*. *Phytonomus pollux* is very plentiful, accompanied by *P. Runicis* and the elegant *P. arator* (*Polygona*),—the latter in the proportion of one to twelve of *pollux*. *Tanysphyrus lemnæ* is also an occasional capture—a perfect miniature of its enormous brother *Hylobius*. I have recently taken *Anchomenus micans* and *Sunius intermedius* at Kingsbury, and *Oödes helopioides*, *Anchomenus rufus* and *Quedius mauro-rufus* at Merton.—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*; October 7.

OBSERVATIONS.

Colias Edusa in North Wales.—This butterfly (in company with *Polyommatus Alexis*) was abundant on the sand-banks at Harlech, North Wales, on the 19th of August, and seemed to be principally attracted by the flowers of the sea-spurge (*Euphorbia Paralias*) and the sea-holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), while there was nothing like a clover field near where I saw them.—OSWALD A. MOORE, *York*; October 4.

Acherontia Atropos.—Having been successful in taking the pupæ of this species, it may be interesting to the readers of the 'Intelligencer' to know how I proceeded. Accidentally seeing the larvæ on the haulms of some potatoes growing in the field, I gave particular orders to my people, at the taking-up time, to be careful and not injure any chrysalides they might turn up with their

prongs; accordingly I have secured fourteen or fifteen healthy pupæ, placing them in garden-pots filled with mould in a cool cellar, and, watching them daily, have succeeded in procuring many beautiful and healthy insects. The land in which the potatoes were grown is a sharp, deep sand, always warm in the summer. — THOMAS FORDHAM, *Snelsmore Hill East, near Newbury, Berks*; Oct. 1.

Larva of Eupithecia assimilata feeding on Wild Hops.—Last night, when out shooting with one of my brothers, we found some remarkably fine wild hops, and each gathered a large bunch. I noticed that the leaves and flowers were very much eaten, and remarked to my brother, "I should not wonder if some sort of Pug feeds on hops; let us beat them and see." We at once began thrashing them, and out tumbled about a dozen larvæ of *E. assimilata*. I have been beating away again this morning, and have taken altogether about a hundred larvæ.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Breadsall Rectory, near Derby*; Oct. 6.

Anthocelis rufina.—An example of this autumnal insect has been recently taken at York by Mr. Birks, with singular abdominal appendages, resembling in character those of the Fanfoots (*Herminidæ*). From the under side of the abdomen, not far from its conjunction with the thorax, spring a pair of pedicels, supporting a radiating tuft of setæ, that to the naked eye presents the appearance of the papus of a composite plant. These setæ, on being subjected to high microscopic power, have a scaly aspect, and bespeak an animal growth; thus putting aside all idea of a fungoid development. Moreover, on examining them with setæ taken from the tarsal tufts of one of the Fanfoots, precisely the same characters are visible in each. The question that arises is whether this appendage is the result of accidental formation, or whether it is peculiar to the males of *A. rufina*, and so ephemeral in its nature as to be shed,

in ordinary cases, before the capture of the insect. The former explanation I take to be the true one; still I mention the latter to call attention to the circumstance on the part of those who may have an opportunity of breeding the insect from the larva.—AN OBSERVER, *York*; October 1.

Mites.—I see, in the 'Intelligencer' (No. 157, p. 6), that a correspondent has the misfortune to have his boxes afflicted with that terrible enemy to the entomologist—or rather to his insects—the mite. I have, however, found an invaluable cure in Buffon and Willson's (391, Strand) "Moth Exterminator," which is sold at one shilling a bottle. It has been of infinite use to me in exterminating the mite, which had taken up its quarters in some of my boxes. The mode of application is "put a drop of this liquid on a piece of cotton-wool, and place it in the place infested," and all signs of animal life will quickly disappear. The smell, it is true, is not the most agreeable in the world, but it is compensated for by the utility of the liquid.—W. H. C.

EXCHANGE.

Desiderata.—I shall be obliged for imagos, and especially fertile eggs or pupæ, of any of the following:—

Colias Edusa

... *Hyale*

Hipparchia Semele

Argynnis Lathonia

Vanessa Atalanta

Cynthia Cardui

Chrysophanus Phlæas

Thecla Quercus

Acherontia Atropos

Sphinx Convolvuli

... *Ligustri*

... *Pinastri*

Deilephila Livornica

Macroglossa Stellatarum

Arctia Caja
 Saturnia Pavonia-minor
 Mamestra Brassicæ
 Calocampa Exoleta
 Heliodes Arbuti
 Plusia Chrysitis
 ... Bractea
 ... Iota
 ... Gamma
 ... Interrogationis
 Fidonia Piniaria
 Tortrix Forsterana
 Stigmonota Leplastriana
 Tinea Tapetzella
 Hyponomeuta Irrorellus
 Gelechia Marmorea
 Cecophora Pseudo-spretella
 Pterophorina (any)
 Alucita Polydaetyla.

I have nearly all of the above as duplicates from Madeira, where I am at present located; but my object is to obtain British specimens, to arrange in a line with Madeiran, as the variation from climatical causes, in some instances, is very peculiar. If correspondents will mark which species they are in want of, I shall be happy to send them, if in my power. I have also duplicates of Coleoptera, but have not sent any particulars, as a communication from me in No. 138 of the 'Intelligencer' is still valid, as I have only received one reply to it. Address—S. R. MACDONALD, 36, Harrington Square, Hampstead Road, London. (To be forwarded).

Exchange.—In duplicate:—Nos. 3, 12, 13, 15, 18, 29, 34, 36, 45, 57, 60, 64, 65, 67, 71, 72, 74, 78, 105, 135, 137, 141, 153, 173, 179, 180, 184, 185, 213, 224, 240, 254, 256, 258, 271, 273, 283, 292, 300, 303, 305, 310, 312, 318, 337, 338, 344, 346—348, 351, 354, 367, 370, 372, 374, 384, 390, 403, 410, 413, 416, 426, 430, 461, 473, 476, 485—487, 495, 497. Desiderata:—37, 42, 50, 70, 86, 124, 147, 166, 172, 178, 181, 206, 207, 209, 210, 212, 216, 219, 223, 228—230, 238, 241—243, 263, 264, 272, 275—279, 284, 286—

288, 291, 296, 306, 314—317, 319, 320, 323, 325—327, 335, 339—342, 345, 349, 350, 362, 365, 378, 379, 382, 385—389, 391, 395, 398—401, 404—407, 419, 420, 434—437, 441—443, 445—450, 455—459, 465—467, 474, 475, 480. Write first. Will those gentlemen who have not heard from me lately, and who should not hear from me, be pleased to take this acknowledgment of their letters, and accept as an apology that the task would have been too great to answer all individually? Their offers were not among the above list.—EDWIN TEARLE, *Gainsborough*.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following insects:—3, 27, 32, 37, 45, 51, 56, 99, 189, which I should like to exchange for Nos. 4, 5, 11, 19—21, 24, 28, 36, 38, 41—44, 53, 55. Write first.—F. SHEPHERD, *Cedars House, Tonbridge*.

Exchange.—Having a few duplicates of *Polyommatus Arion*, in good condition, I shall be happy to exchange them for any of the following:—

Thecla W-album

... Betulæ

... Pruni

Cyclopidus Paniscus.

—W. H. COMYN, *Wolseley Villa, Cheltenham*; Oct. 6.

Exchange.—Having a limited number of *Colias Edusa*, I should be glad to exchange them for any of the following:—

Gonepteryx Rhamni

Papilio Machaon

Argynnis Paphia

... Adippe

... Aglaia

... Selene

Nemeobius Lucina

Vanessa Polychloros

Trochilium (any)

Arctia Villica

Odonestis Potatoria.

Applicants had better send their own boxes, as all mine are out.—C. ELLIOTT, *Holme Isla, St. Saviour's, Jersey*; Oct. 4.

Exchange. — I have duplicates of
 Noctua Glareosa,
 Cidaria Populata,
 Chesias Spartiata,
 and Nos. 15, 45, 59, 244, 245, 439 and
 476, which I shall be glad to exchange
 for Nos. 1, 3, 5, 12, 23, 24, 50, 53—55,
 108, 114, 116, 119, 124, 125, 133, 134,
 145—147, 157—159, 186, 204, 205, 215,
 218, 266—268, 305, 335, 352, 498—501,
 503, 507, 524, 526, 528, 550, 551, 555,
 602, 604, 605, 607. I have also Scotch
 specimens of *Lithosia Complanula*, which
 I shall be glad to exchange for any of the
 same genus.—GABRIEL CUETO, *Sunny-
 law, Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

Exchange.—I have a limited number
 of the following:—

Polyommatus Ægon (♂),
 Smerinthus Ocellatus,
 Saturnia Pavonia-minor (♀),
 Lasiocampa Quercus (♀),
 Eriogaster Lanestrus,
 Dasychira Fascelina,
 Agrotis Corticea,
 Tæniocampa Opima,
 with a few other things, which I shall be
 glad to exchange for
 Papilio Machaon,
 Gonepteryx Rhamni,
 Colias Edusa,
 Aporia Cratægi,
 Leucophasia Sinapis,
 Arge Galathea,
 Hipparchia Hyperanthus,
 Limenitis Sibylla,
 Thecla Betulæ,
 ... Pruni,
 ... W-album,
 Polyommatus Corydon,
 ... Adonis,
 ... Argiolus,
 ... Agestis,
 ... Artaxerxes,
 Steropes Paniscus,
 Trichiura Cratægi,
 Euthemonia Russula,
 Aretia Villica,
 Diaphora Mendica.

Persons wishing to answer this advertise-
 ment must write before sending a box.—
 J. F. BROCKHOLES, 16, *Cleveland Street,
 Birkenhead.*

Exchange.—Having a quantity of the
 following insects, in the imago:—

Cænonympha Davus,
 Euthemonia Russula,
 Acronycta Menyanthidis (bred),
 Anarta Myrtilli,
 Lasiocampa Trifolii,
 Sesia Bembeciformis,
 Hepialus Velleda,
 Mamestra Albicolon,
 and the under-mentioned in pupæ:—

Acronycta Menyanthidis,
 Hadenia Glauca,
 Saturnia Pavonia-minor,
 Notodonta Ziczac,

I should be happy to exchange with any
 one for

Hypercompa Dominula,
 Aretia Villica,
 Thyatira Batis,
 Polyommatus Corydon,
 ... Adonis,
 Colias Hyale,
 ... Edusa,
 Limenitis Sibylla,
 Smerinthus Tiliæ,
 Sphinx Ligustri.

The pupæ of the two last preferred. As
 all mine are good I shall expect good
 ones in return. Should any party, in
 want of any of my duplicates, not have
 any of my desiderata, if he will write
 and let me know what he has got to ex-
 change with I shall feel obliged. Parties
 wishing to exchange will have to send
 boxes.—THOMAS PORTER, *Stott Hill,
 Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire; Oct. 7.*

Exchange.—I have duplicates of Nos.
 3, 15, 25, 29, 54, 55, 58, 66, 70, 158 and
 173, which I shall be happy to exchange
 for Nos. 1, 4, 5, 11, 19—21, 23, 24, 31,
 39—44, 50, 71, 88—102, 112, 113, 116,
 119, 124, 125, 130, 132, 140, 142, 146,
 149, 151, 154, 157, 162, 170, 172, 181,
 182, 186, 188, and nearly any local

Noctuæ and Geometræ, especially northern species. I have also a few duplicates of *A. Luctuosa*, for which I wish to obtain

Erebia Blandina
Melitæa Cinxia,
 ... *Athalia*
Thecla Pruni
 ... *W-album*
Polyommatus Arion
Steropes Paniscus
Pamphila Actæon.

Applicants are requested to send their own boxes, and to write first, stating what they have to exchange and their desiderata.—J. W. C., *Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester*.

Exchange.—Having four specimens of *Aleucis Pictaria*, in fine condition, which I took this season at Dartford, I shall be glad to exchange for well-authenticated specimens of *Deilephila Gali* or *Lophopteryx Carmelita*. I have also fine specimens of

Smerinthus Tiliæ,
Leucania Obsoleta,
Nonagria Crassicornis,
Philea Irrorella,
Asthenia Blomeri,
Thera Juniperata,
Retinia Turionella,
Peronea Cristana,
Hypena Crassalis,

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the undermentioned:—

Erebia Cassiope
Thecla Betulæ
 ... *Pruni*
Phragmatobia Arundinis
Pterostoma Palpina
Ptilophora Plumigera
Leiocampa Dictæa
 ... *Dictæoides*
Lophopteryx Cucullina
Psilura Monacha
Xanthia Aurago
 ... *Cerago*.

—GEORGE FISHER, 21, *New Church Street, Edgeware Road*.

Lepidoptera for Sale.

I have the following species for sale, at reasonable prices:—

Lithosia muscerda,
 ... *stramineola*,
 ... *Mesomella*,
Nudaria senex,
Acronycta strigosa,
Leucania pudorina,
Nonagria phragmitidis,
 ... *despecta*,
Tethea retusa,
Pyrausta ostrinalis,
Botys lancealis,
Herminia cribralis,
Hypenodes albistrigalis,
 ... *costæstrigalis*,
Coremia quadrifasciaria,
Cidaria sagittata,
Chilo Mucronellus,
Laverna Phragmitella,

and many other of the Fen species, all taken in the Norfolk Fens this season.—W. WINTER, *Aldeby, Beccles, Suffolk*.

W. FARREN, King's Old Gateway, Cambridge, has now on hand a fine Stock of RARE and PERFECT LEPIDOPTERA, collected (chiefly by himself) during the past Summer, which are for Sale at moderate prices. Among them are—

P. Arion . . . 2s. 6d.
P. Arundinis . . . 5s. 0d.
A. Cinerea . . . 5s. 0d.
A. Lunigera . . . 3s. 0d.
A. Caliginosa . . . 1s. 6d.

&c., &c.

Pupæ of *P. Machaon* . 2s. 6d. & doz.
 ... *S. Venosa* . 4s. 0d. ...

W. F. will be happy to send Lists on application.

Second Edition, price 3s.,

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S COMPANION. By H. T. STAINTON.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 160.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

FOREIGNERS.

IN a letter just received from Funchal, in Madeira, are these words: "The *Thecla* puts me in mind of *Quercus*, but its habits are so different; it abounds here on hill-sides and grassy plains, flying in the style of our Common Blues in England. I have reared one from a larva feeding in the pods of peas, and have two or three others in pupæ."

The writer little thought, as he penned these lines, that before they would meet the eye of the individual to whom they were addressed, the said *Thecla* would have been captured on the chalk downs near Brighton; it being no other than *Polyommatus Bactica*, and from its caudal appendages being readily taken for a *Thecla*.

We noticed lately (Intel. No. 155) the occurrence of this denizen of Southern Europe in Guernsey, where it had not been seen for the last twenty years, and suggested that were it to occur on our own coasts it would create a sensation. Now we find that the capture of a specimen near Brighton

has been recorded in the 'Zoologist' for October. Are we then to add it to our list of British Butterflies? If so, where are we to stop? No one doubts that various American *Sphinxes* have occurred at large in this country, but we do not include them in our British lists.

The occurrence of a single *Bactica* in Sussex cannot render that insect a British species. It might happen that by accident, or by a combination of circumstances, a number of European species might occur singly on our coasts in the course of the next twenty years, and if every straggler obtained a permanent place in our lists, our list would tend to equal eventually that of Continental Europe; but clearly we should be wrong so to naturalize these aliens.

By British species we understand species which *reside* in Great Britain; those that are only occasionally blown over *can never be*, whatever we may call them, truly British.

We are perfectly aware that the argument we have been setting forth applies further than we have yet applied it; but if the argument *be sound* let us apply it fearlessly.

Vanessa Antiopa, *Pieris Daplidice* and *Argynnis Lathonia* are not resident in this country; they are casual visitors. *Lathonia* may probably have stronger claims than the others; but if resident there should be localities where it could be collected annually like *Actæon* and *Arion*.

It must often be a difficult matter to decide, amongst the Heterocera, whether the novelties which occur are resident or not. So many conspicuous species have occurred of late years, and when once found have remained with us constantly, that we have no hesitation in adding them to our list of residents; but others are still only represented in British collections by one or two specimens, and it will therefore be open to argument whether they reside here or not. *Noctuæ* are frequently more local, and at the same time less open to observation, than the *Diurnal Lepidoptera*, and even their non-capture for a series of years is no proof they have not been constantly residing amongst us.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

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At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

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At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.


At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from 27, Upper Manor Street, Chelsea, my address for the future will be—HERBERT F. GIBBS, 3, Lansdowne Terrace, Battersea, S.W.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Acherontia Atropos.—A fine specimen of this insect has just occurred here; I caught it flying, at sunset, inside our kitchen window. Last year several larvæ and pupæ were brought to me, but this year, although I have made many enquiries, none have been found; their place seems to have been supplied by *Sphinx Convolvuli*, for since my last notice (Intel. vi. 163) I have had brought me two specimens, and a friend has caught two, beautifully perfect, flying over Marvel of Peru.—E. BOSCHER, 3, Prospect Villas, Twickenham; Oct. 9.

Acherontia Atropos.—About twenty of the larvæ and pupæ of this species have been found, during the last few weeks, in this neighbourhood, of which five have been brought to me. I know of no other instance of the larvæ and pupæ being found here.—J. DANIELS, *Lately Common, near Leigh, Lancashire*; October 13.

Acherontia Atropos & *Deilephila Galii*.—On Thursday last I had the pleasure of setting a very fine female specimen of *A. Atropos*; it was taken on board H.M. S.V. "Minx," lying in the middle of the river: it is in good condition, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the wings. At the beginning of last month a friend of mine had a fine larva of *D. Galii* brought him: it was found at Charlton by a little girl, crawling on the ground: it was full fed, and is now a fine chrysalis.—J. POTTER, 37, St. Mary's Street, Woolwich; Oct. 13.

Deilephila Galii.—On the 26th of August last, whilst collecting *Smerinthus Ocellatus* on the Wallasey sand-hills, I found, amongst *Galium verum*, a full-fed larva of *D. Galii*, which went to earth the following day; and, feeling an anxious desire after his bodily health (fearing he might be pierced), I this day brought him to light, and found him, to my great joy, alive and kicking in his new brown jacket. This is the second I have heard

of being taken on these hills.—T. GALLIERS, 9, Brenton Street, Park Road, Liverpool; Oct. 10.

Catocala Fraxini.—I beg to record the capture of a specimen of this insect near this town: it flew into a cottage about three weeks ago, about nine o'clock in the evening. I had the pleasure of placing it in my collection last week.—HENRY STEPHENSON, 39, Chorley Street, Bolton; October 11.

Capture of Campptogramma fluviata at Hainault Forest.—I took a specimen of this insect, while collecting the Buttons (*Peronea Cristana*), at Hainault Forest, on the 8th inst.—W. MACHIN, 35, William Street, Globe Fields, Mile End; Oct. 14.

Heliothis Armigera at Weston-super-Mare.—My brother has taken two specimens of this insect and I have caught one, but others are still on the wing, and I hope will yet find their way into one of our boxes.—W. D. CROTCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare*; Oct. 18.

Heliothis Armigera.—I met with a good specimen of this uncommon Noctua a few days ago, near here, at rest on some nettles, under an ivy-bush, on the blossoms of which it had no doubt been feasting the previous night.—H. TOMPKINS, 1, Colonnade, Worthing, Sussex; Oct. 17.

Depressaria Cleodochrella.—I have also taken a fine specimen of this species and missed another since I have been staying here. This is the first time I have seen it alive since 1856, when I captured four or five examples of it in Dorsetshire.—IBID.

Depressaria Rhodochrella.—I captured twenty-eight specimens of this very distinct species at Blackpool in the middle of August.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Manchester*; Oct. 10.

Phygadeuon Birdella.—During my stay at Blackpool, observing a solitary furze bush free from under-growth, I paid my respects to it almost daily; out of this strange habitat I beat some three dozen specimens, chiefly females.—IBID.

Acrolepia Betuletella. — I have had again the pleasure of taking this species at Castle Eden, a very fine specimen; this was beaten from yew, as was also the one I took last year: I suppose it had gone there for shelter. The part of the Dene where I took this one is quite three miles from where the other was taken, so the locality does not seem very restricted. It darts about when beat out, just like *Cerostoma Radiatella*, and looks like a small dark one when flying. I found also a few larvæ of *Tinea Bistrigella*. — JOHN SANG, *Darlington*; October 10.

Lepidoptera at Westerham. — I have met with the following species at Westerham:—

Notodonta trepida,
... Dodonæa,
Hypena crassalis,
Rivula sericealis,
Pionea stramentalis,
Epione advenaria,
Aventia flexula,
Biston prodromaria,
Phigalia pilosaria,
Zerene albicillaria,
... rubiginaria, &c.

— H. S. GORHAM, 10, *Alfred Street, Montpellier Square, Brompton*.

Captures near Colchester. — During the past season I have met with the following species in this locality:—

C. Edusa,	O. Pudibunda,
var. Helice (1),	B. Neustria,
Hyale,	Quercus,
V. Polychloros,	O. Potatoria,
A. Galathea (1),	S. Carpini,
T. Rubi,	O. Sambucaria,
Quercus,	R. Cratægata,
Betulæ,	V. Maculata,
L. Corydon,	E. Tiliaria,
S. Alveolus,	N. Hispidaria,
H. Sylvanns,	A. Betularia,
Linca,	H. Abruptaria,
S. Ocellatus,	H. Thymiararia,
Populi,	D. Fureula,
Tiliæ,	Vinula,

A. Atropos,	P. Palpina,
S. Ligustri,	N. Dodonæa,
C. Elpenor,	B. Perla,
S. Tipuliformis,	A. Megacephala,
C. Ligniperda,	A. Aprilina,
C. Miniata,	G. Libatrix,
L. Complanula,	C. Nupta,
Complana,	H. Prasinana,
L. Chrysorrhæa,	&c., &c.
Salicis,	

I have made many, but I am sorry to say unsuccessful, searches for *Daptidice* and *Lathonia* in the localities where those species were captured in former seasons. *Sphinx Convoluti* has been no rarity here; but I have been unable to obtain a decent specimen. Two or three individuals have been brought me, but they were such rakish-looking animals I could not think of introducing them to the select society of my cabinet. Mr. King, of the Colchester Grammar School, took a specimen a short time since, and I believe others have been more fortunate than myself. I was much surprised, some time ago, on opening a cocoon of *Saturnia Carpini*, to find two pupæ very snugly enclosed: the only supposition I can offer towards the elucidation of this remarkable occurrence is, that having several larvæ in my breeding-cage at the same time, two of congenial ideas entered into partnership and built a mutual habitation. I am bound to say there was no love in the case, since both the individuals were gentlemen. — W. H. HARWOOD, *St. Peter's, Colchester*; Oct. 12.

Captures near Bristol. — I visited a few places near Bristol, for a short time, during the months of August and September, and made the following captures, besides many commoner insects:—

Colias Edusa (53),
Cynthia Cardui (4),
Grapta C-album (8),
Polyommatus Argiolus,
Macroglossa Stellatarum,
Bryophila Perla,
Scotosia Dubitata,

Anaitis Plagiaria,
 Heliopsis Marginata,
 Amphipyra Pyramidea,
 Catocala Nupta (3),
 Anticlea Rubidata,
 Rivula Scircealis, &c.

All the *C. Edusa* are in very excellent condition. I believe it is the first time that *H. Marginata* has been found near Bristol.—SAMUEL TIBBS, jun., 9, *Finsbury Place South, Finsbury Square, E.C.*; October 8.

Captures near Llandaff, South Wales.—

Gonepteryx Rhamni. Not very abundant; females rather scarce. Beginning of August.

Colias Edusa. Very common in one locality, and sparingly distributed in some other places. I did not take one female.

Aporia Cratægi. Tolerably common in one locality. June.

Anthocharis Cardamines. Common.

Arge Galathea. A single specimen taken in a field. I have never seen it since.

Lasiommata Ægeria. Common at one place near here. August.

Hipparchia Semele. One specimen on the sea-coast at Font-y-Gary.

... Hyperanthus. Common at the same place. July and August.

Cynthia Cardui. Local and never plentiful. Beginning of August.

Vanessa Atalanta. Common. As far as I can ascertain, a brood of this insect came out at the beginning of this month.

... Io. Not very common. July to October.

... Antiopa. Saw one in an orchard six miles from here, but could not capture it.

Grapta C-album. Quite common.

Argynnis Paphia. Common at the village of Wenvoe, near here. July and August.

... Aglaia. Took one specimen last year, but have never seen it since.

Thecla. This genus appears to be exceedingly scarce here, as the only thing I have taken is one female *Quercus*.

Chrysophanus Phlæas. Tolerably common. End of July.

Polyommatus Argiolus. Once taken at Wenvoe. Not common.

... Agestis. Not uncommon in several places. July and August.

Pamphila Sylvanus. Taken in a marsh here. End of June.

Captures in Cumberland.— Having taken this season a number of *Cleora glabraria*, as well as *Noctua depuncta*, and being desirous that Cumberland should not be unrepresented in the pages of the 'Intelligencer,' I have subjoined a list of a few of those which have come under my notice, peculiar to this part of the country, and which I hope will not be uninteresting to the entomological student. I have duplicates of those to which an asterisk is prefixed.

L. Sinapis. Taken at Baru Wood in May and at the latter end of August.

C. Edusa. A few have been taken the last two seasons throughout the county.

*T. Quercus. Abundant on the oaks in August. About the middle of August they may be seen in numbers flying around the creeping plume-thistle (*Circium arvense*) and other plants: I have noticed that the white varieties of this plant were seldom resorted to by insects; the same may be said of the foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) and ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), whose pure white varieties occur in the district of Arncliffe.

*P. Alsus. Flies in May on Cowran Hills; on the same day may be taken *E. Mi*, *E. Glyphica* and *S. Clathraria*.

P. Argiolus. Taken at Wetheral, in May.

V. C-album. Flies in September; often taken flying about the hazel.

S. Davus. Common on our heaths.

P. Linea. Taken in June.

M. Bombyliformis. Common.

M. Stellatarum. Bred and also taken on the wing.

C. Porcellus. Do.

C. Elpenor. Do.

D. Galii. Several larvæ taken this season.

S. Convolvuli. A few years ago this insect was taken on the wing in our neighbourhood.

S. Ligustri. Individuals have been taken in this district.

*A. Atropos. Abundant last year, but few have been obtained this season: the pupa should be forced, when the perfect insect will appear in three weeks.

L. Rubricollis. I take the pupæ in winter from the oak, by removing the moss.

*L. Mesomella. Plentiful.

E. Russula. Do.

E. Plantaginis. Do.

L. Rubi. The larva should be forced, when the perfect insect will appear in three weeks.

C. Spinula. Plentiful.

C. Fureula. Larva in September.

C. Bifida. Do.

C. Ligniperda. Common; occasionally bred.

P. Cassinea. Taken this week on the lamps, and also at rest on oak.

P. Palpina. Bred.

N. Dictæoides. Taken at rest in July; the larvæ beaten from birch in September.

N. Dromedarius. Bred; I take the larvæ in September.

C. Curtula. Plentiful.

C. Reclusa. Do.

A. Leporina. The larva is common; the perfect insect occasionally taken at rest.

S. Anomala. I took this insect five years ago, and have searched since without success.

L. Conigera. Taken at sugar in September.

*H. Petasitis. Abundant. The larvæ common in the burdock (*Arctium Lappa*) and butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*).

T. Janthina. Common.

*N. Leucographa. Beaten from willow in spring.

*N. Depuncta. At sugar in August.

N. Hebraica. Do.

S. Pyrophila. Taken in the West of Cumberland at sugar; they are also taken on ragwort in the evening.

A. Ripæ. Taken in the West of Cumberland.

*T. Piniperda. The pupæ taken in winter in fir plantations.

O. Neglecta. Bred.

E. Fulvago. Taken at sugar on the 16th of September.

D. Conspersa. Taken on the wing in the evening in May.

D. Cucubali. Do.

*X. Lithoriza. From old palings in the spring.

A. Urticæ. Larvæ taken in August.

*H. Uncana. Common.

H. Scutosa. I have seen a pair in the late Mr. Heysham's collection, said to have been taken near Carlisle.

P. Syringaria. Taken in August.

M. Hastaria. Flying at noon in May and June.

*C. Glabraria. Taken by beating oak in August.

H. Prasinana. Common.

H. Quercana. Frequently met with in the district.—THOMAS ARMSTRONG, 12, Barwise Court, English Street, Carlisle; October 13.

ORTHOPTERA.

Blatta gigantea.—A very fine and quite perfect specimen of this species, the giant cockroach of the West Indies, was taken from some logwood at the Huddersfield Railway Station, about a month ago, but it was much mutilated with its long journey, and probable rough usage.—G. TINDALL, Grove Street, Huddersfield; Oct. 10.

COLEOPTERA.

Beetles at Westerham.—Since my last account of the species occurring here

(Intel. vi. 19) I have met with the following, besides usually finding most of my old friends in their respective homes. Those marked with an asterisk are common, but usually confined to one or two localities.

Dromius sigma.

Anchomenus livens. Of this rare species I have taken a series of specimens at sugar.

Bembidium obtusum.

**Autalia impressa*. In Fungi.

**Oxypoda alternans*. Do.

**Gyrophanes gentilis*. Do.

Bolitobius atricapillus. Do.

* ... *exoletus*. Do.

* ... *pygmæus*. Do.

**Triphyllus punctatus*. Do.

Mycetophagus 4-pustulatus. Do.

**Orchesia micans* (bred). Do.

**Leucoparyphus silphoides*. In dung-heap rubbish.

Philonthus ebeninus. Do.

* ... *discoidens*. Do.

... *thermarum*. Do.

**Lithocaris fuscula*. Do.

**Stenus nigrutilus*. Do.

... *rusticus*. Do.

Hister bimaculatus. Do.

**Monotoma picipes*. Do.

Cryptarcha strigata. At sugar.

Oncomera femorata. Do.

Rhynchites betuleti.

Leiopus nebulosus.

Toxotus meridianus.

Strangalia 4-fasciata.

Grammoptera abdominalis.

—H. S. GORHAM, 10, *Alfred Street, Montpellier Square, Brompton*.

Captures of Coleoptera.—I have had the pleasure of capturing the following Coleoptera this season:—

Carabus nitens. In profusion.

Leistus spinibarbis.

... *fulvibarbis*.

... *montanus*. One specimen.

... *rufescens*.

Elaphrus cupreus.

... *riparius*.

Pterostichus orinomus. One specimen.

Salpingus castaneus. Rare.

Eriirhinus vorax.

Grypoidius Equiseti. Rare.

Cryptocephalus bipustulatus (last season).

I believe the last-named species has not been previously recorded in the 'Intelligencer.' — J. CHAPPELL, 11, *Gordon's Buildings, Pole Field, Pendleton*; Oct. 12.

OBSERVATIONS.

Larvæ on Laurustinus.—I have just bred *Peronea Tristana* and *Hastiana* from larvæ feeding on the leaves of *Laurustinus*. I have none to spare.—A. TAYLOR, 83, *Nelson Square, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey*; Oct. 10.

Lithocolletis Viminiella.—During the months of September and October of last year I collected many mines in osiers, on the banks of the river Bollin, precisely like the mine of *Viminetorum*, figured in the second volume of the 'Natural History of the Tineina.' The larva, in my opinion, agrees with the figure of either *Viminetorum* or *Viminiella*; however, my friend Mr. Stainton, who knows best, says they are *Viminiella*. I bred some hundreds of the moths, and all this species.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Bowdon*.

Asychna Terminella.—I bred a fine series of this pretty species at the end of June; some of them with the colouring of *Schränkella*.—IBID.

Tischeria Angusticolella.—I bred two or three dozen at the end of May and beginning of June.—IBID.

Coleophora Fuscocuprella (formerly *Asychna fuscociliella*).—I took yesterday a considerable number of the cases of the larva of this species, on some nut-bushes near Highgate. They are no larger than those I took at the commencement of July, and it would seem that the species is double-brooded, unless the larvæ feed

ten months in the year.—C. MILLER, 17, *Silurian Terrace, Broke Road, Dulston, N.E.*

[We have no doubt that *Fuscocuprella*, like *Paripennella*, may be found from July to November, and some stragglers are even locomotive in the spring after hibernation; ten months is almost the average duration of life of a *Coleophora* larva, and though single specimens occur occasionally at odd times a double-brooded *Coleophora* appears, in our present state of knowledge, an impossibility.]

EXCHANGE.

Geographical Arrangement of British Sphinges.—I am drawing up a geographical arrangement of the British Sphinges, and should be glad of local lists from any localities not mentioned in the 'Manual.' Lists from Wales, Scotland and Ireland would be particularly acceptable. I have fewest localities for the species of the genus *Trochilium*. I shall be happy to send lists of species occurring in provinces 2 and 8 to any one working up other classes geographically.—W. F. KIRBY, *St. Peter's House, Brighton; October 15.*

Phlogophora Empyrea.—I have some fine duplicates of this species, and shall be happy to hear from any one who has fine and well-set specimens of the following:—Nos. 48, 81, 88, 90, any *Trochilium* except 95 and 99, 108, 109, 112, 113, 115, 121–123, 125, 128, 130–132, 134, 140, 142, 150, 156, 183, 194, 207, 209, 210, 212, 218, 221, 225, 228, 241–243, 246–248, 250, 263, 277, 280, 287, 315, 320, 321, 335, 349, 350, 377, 379, 382, 385, 389, 391, 404, 406, 417, 419, 429, 433, 435, 442, 447–449, 455, 475, 489, 492, 493. Any one who answers this notice must write before sending a box.—M. S. BLAKER, *Lewes.*

Lithocolletis trifasciella.—I have taken a number of this species, and shall have much pleasure in sending specimens to any persons who will pay the postage of the boxes both ways.—EDW. PARFITT, *Museum, Taunton; Oct. 17.*

Coleoptera for Sale.

J. A. BREWER, of Holmesdale House, Reigate, Surrey, begs to announce that he has on hand specimens of the following species for sale, which he will be happy to supply at the prices affixed to them.

	s.	d.
<i>Drypta emarginata</i> . . .	2	6 each
<i>Polystichus fasciolatus</i> . . .	5	0 ...
<i>Zabrus piger</i> . . .	0	6 ..
<i>Harpalus ruficornis</i> . . .	1	0 ...
<i>Stenolophus Teutonius</i> . . .	0	6 ...
<i>Auchenia 4-maculata</i> . . .	0	6 ...
<i>Endomychus coccineus</i> . . .	0	4 ...

J. A. B. has also still on hand specimens of most of the species advertised in the 'Intelligencer' of May 14th, June 4th and August 13th, 1859. He will be happy to send a priced list of the species he has on hand to any who may desire it.

The specimens are all carded and in good condition.

The above species may also be obtained of Mr. S. Stevens, 24, Bloomsbury Street, as well as most of those previously advertised.

FOR SALE.—A Copy of 'THE BRITISH TORTRICES.' Apply to F. G., Post Office, Southampton.

Now ready, price 8d.,

A LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA. Part II. Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets. Arranged as in the 'Manual of British Butterflies and Moths.' By H. T. STAINTON.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 161.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

It is well known that a new species of silk-worm has lately been introduced into Europe, the *Bombyx Cynthia*, of which the larva feeds on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). The culture of this new silk-worm is at present in a sort of experimental state, but it has yet attracted considerable attention, and a pamphlet has lately been published in Germany, extracts from which have recently appeared in the 'Journal of the Society of Arts.'

Unlike the *true* silk-worm (*Bombyx Mori*), of which only one generation annually is to be expected in the climate of Europe, the *Bombyx Cynthia* goes through its whole series of changes in six weeks, so that it would be possible to obtain eight broods in the year, if only the larvæ be well supplied with food.

The author of the German pamphlet, Herr Ernst Kauffmann, has made a calculation as to the number of descendants which might be obtained from a single pair of the

Bombyx Cynthia in the course of twelve months.

"The number of eggs laid by the female *Cynthia* seldom exceeds 300, but it will not be found in practice that from every egg laid a cocoon will be produced. The common silk-worm loses, on an average, in each brood from one-fourth to one-third of the original number. If we assume the highest of these as the proportion for the *Ricinus* silk-worm, this will leave 100 couples as the first produce of the original pair. At the end of the year the descendants of this pair will reach to no less a number than ten thousand million million couples, and the eggs of these latter will amount to the enormous sum of two million million million."

"Here," says the author of the Report, "breath absolutely fails me, and I am happy to have done at length with enumerating the posterity of these two moths."

He then calculates that 3,300 empty cocoons are amply sufficient to yield one pound of silk, but even allowing 4,000, this would give 500 billion pounds of silk as the entire product of

one couple. If the population of Germany be taken at 45 millions, this would allow ten million pounds of silk to each individual (5,000 tons!)

Such is the effect of the geometric progression obtained by the rapid generation of these prolific insects. The space required to accommodate so many larvæ, the amount of food they would daily consume, and the number of acres that would need to be planted with the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) are not given; the erudite German contents himself with saying that "neither land nor labour could be spared to furnish the immense supply of vegetable matter which would be required for that purpose."

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.


At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, November 2nd, at 6 P.M., as usual.

RETURNED HOME.—Having returned home, my address is as before—THOMAS LINNELL, *Redstone Wood, near Reigate*; October 22.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Cænonympha Davus in North Wales.—I learn from Mr. Doubleday that he had specimens of this insect from the late Richard Weaver, which were captured in Wales.—H. T. STANTON; Oct. 25.

The Larva of Sphinx Convolvuli.—On the 1st inst. I found a dead larva of this species. This at once induced me to make a further search, the food-plant being abundant in the neighbourhood, but I did not succeed until the 8th, when I was fortunate enough to capture one full fed: it descended on the following day. I may also state that the perfect insect has occurred here this season, but these are the only larvæ that have as yet been taken.—W. H. HAYWARD, *Chapel Street, Penzance*; October 18.

Heliothis Armigera.—On the 5th inst. I captured a fine female, and on the 9th Mr. M'Arthur took a male; two or three other specimens were also taken about the same time.—THOMAS THORNCROFT, 87, North Lane, Brighton; Oct. 18.

Heliothis Armigera, &c.—During the last three weeks I have succeeded in capturing two specimens of *Heliothis Armigera*, one at ivy blossom, the other sitting on the window. I have also taken the following species at ivy:—

Aporophyla Australis
Noctua Glareosa

Polia Flavicincta
Epunda Nigra
... *Lichenea*
- *Xylina Petrificata*.

—R. M. STEWART, 3, *Park Place, Torquay, Devon*; October 24.

Captures in the Isle of Wight.—Since last May I have met here with the following species:—

Colias Edusa and the pale variety,
Leucophasia Sinapis,
Melitæa Cinxia,
Polyommatus Adonis,
" *Corydon*,

Limenitis Sibylla,
Sphinx Convolvuli (about thirty specimens of the perfect insect and one larva),

Deilephila Galii,
Eulepia Cribrum,
Noctua flammatra (one specimen),
Aporophyla Australis,
Laphygma Exigua,
Luperina Dumerilii (three specimens),
Triphæna Subsequa (two specimens),
Hadena Suasa,
... *Genistæ*,
Heliothis Armigera,
Toxocampa Pastinum,

and many other commoner species.—H. ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*; October 14.

Captures in Sutherlandshire.—My brother and myself having spent a month in Sutherlandshire, perhaps some notice of the insects we captured there may be of interest; we were, however, too late in the season to expect much.

Cloantha Solidaginis,
Hydræcia Nictitans,
Celæna Hawthorthii,
Nonagria Fulva (in hundreds),
Noctua Glareosa,
Anthocelis Rufina,
Xanthia Gilvago,

were the only *Noctuæ* which we fell in

with, excepting one caught by my brother, which does not appear to be *Epunda Lutulenta*, but if not that insect is probably new. The Geometræ were

Cidaria Testata (everywhere),
 ... Immanata,
 Larentia Salicaria,
 An undetermined Eupithecia,
 Ypsipetes Elutata,
 Epione Apiciaria.

A good many Tortrices were found, mostly common species, but some (yet undetermined) may require further notice, and the Micros are in the same plight, especially a *Gracilaria*, which I should be very willing to believe *Stramineella*, and a *Pterophorus*, which does not appear exactly to correspond with *Acanthodactylus*. I have omitted the best capture which I made—*Phibalapteryx Lapidata* (three females), which have laid me some eggs. — W. D. CROTCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare; Oct. 18.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Erebia Cassiope.—I and my friend Mr. Hugh Harrison, in the middle of June, made the ascent to Sty Head Tarn; for the first time in my experience the weather was everything we could desire—calm and sunshine; this, combined with the dry season of last year and the long drought for months during this, enabled us to collect on ground in other years a dangerous morass. The result was we captured *Cassiope* in abundance, some of them in superb condition, just emerged from the chrysalis. A very short time on the wing suffices to injure them. They vary considerably in the development of the black spots on the fulvous patch, almost obsolete in some, through all gradations to the fullest development; the patch varies in like manner and also in form; lastly, they

vary in size.—R. S. EDLESTON, *Manchester.*

Lucanus Cervus hybernating.—On Wednesday last a poor man brought me two living specimens of this insect, which he said he had dug up out of the ground. They were in a semi-torpid state when he gave them to me, but, on being brought into a warm room, revived sufficiently to walk about, and made some stately marches across the table on which they were placed. From these facts I should suppose they would have slept under ground during the winter had they been left undisturbed, and would have come forth again next summer. I should like to hear whether any one else has found the insect alive so late in the year as this. I have put them into a box, and they are still alive, although very torpid.—THOMAS LINNELL, *Redstone Wood, near Reigate; October 22.*

To kill Mites.—Mr. Wallis (Intel. No. 157, p. 7) wishes to know how to kill mites. They had better be kept out, but a small pill-box head, well secured, and filled with oil of tar, and at the moment of closing the drawer, having a few drops of a strong solution of cyanide of potassium poured into it, will kill all not in egg or pupa; the operation, therefore, to be effectual must be repeated.—W. D. CROTCH, *Uphill House, Weston-super-Mare; Oct. 18.*

EXCHANGE.

Stock exhausted.—Those who have not heard from me may conclude that my stock of advertised duplicates is exhausted, and I request them to take this as a reply.—J. F. BROCKHOLES, 16, *Cleveland St., Birkenhead; Oct. 23.*

Address wanted.—Will the gentleman who sent to me for a dozen pupæ of *Papilio Machaon* please send me his

name and address, written plain, as I cannot send the pupæ till he does? The letter is headed "4, Royal Exchange Buildings." I cannot make out the sender's name.—W. FARREN, *King's Old Gateway, Cambridge.*

No Duplicates.—I am rather surprised at the number of applications I have received for *Sphinx Convolvuli*, &c. My few spare uninjured specimens are already promised to friends, and as I cannot possibly answer all the letters I have received, I shall be glad if my numerous correspondents will consider this notice in the light of a polite reply.—R. W. FEREDAY, 2, *Leighton Villas, Kentish Town.*

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUR BUTTERFLIES.

WHILST the subject is still fresh in the minds of our readers we should be glad of a few observations. For instance, how many of our Rhopalocera occur in the North of Ireland—at Belfast, for instance. Entomologists reside at Belfast; surely they can prepare local lists of their Diurnal Lepidoptera.

What is the Northern limit of *Leucophasia Sinapis*? We heard last summer that the insect had occurred near Perth, but on making strict enquiry on the subject, the accuracy of the fact appeared problematical; indeed, we have no certain evidence of *Sinapis* occurring in Scotland. It occurs, we know, in the English Lake District, and near Carlisle. Collectors at the Bridge of Allan who have turned up

Thecla Quercus have not performed a similar operation on *L. Sinapis*.

Polyommatus Corydon and *Adonis* are chalk insects; *Adonis* has been found on the lime-stone at Torquay, but we have not heard of its occurring elsewhere off the chalk. But do *Corydon* and *Adonis* follow the chalk northwards into Yorkshire? Do they occur at Flamborough Head? If not, where do they stop?

There are many other interesting problems which we should be glad to have solved by competent observers.

H. T. STAINTON.

FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Really what you said last week about "Foreigners" is too bad, at least so far as regards some of the species mentioned. For *Pieris Daphidice*, it is true, there may be less to be said than for the other victims you have selected, but the case is "not proven" even against it; and because it is rarely captured it must, forsooth, be set down as a refugee from France, and no true Briton. I feel that I have a right to say, "How do you know that it does not occur in Kent and Sussex every year?" and if seen at all by collectors it may easily be deemed one of the common whites, which none but juveniles capture. Why I know that last year a youngster who was only a beginner

(I hate that un-English word "incipient," which I see has got into use) took one among a lot of whites, and did not know he had it until an old hand told him of his luck. Who is to say this was not a bred and born Briton? or were its companion whites also blown over from France? Really, if they all came together I don't see where we are to stop, and we shall have to admit that very many other of our insects, which we cannot prove breed here, are foreigners, and therefore are naught to those collectors, who, like me, care only for our home produce. You may say this cuts against making British collections, and so it may, but I am not going to give up the idea which I have cherished as man and boy, now these forty years, and so I cling to the notion that *Daplidice* is not proved to be *not* British, and I will be no party to its extradition.

You do not fight very hard against *Argynnis Lathonia*, feeling, no doubt, that you have a weak case, and content yourself with saying that "if resident, there should be localities where it could be collected annually, like *Actæon* and *Arion*." No doubt there *are* such localities; that is my answer to that; and, like many other things once doubted and afterwards believed as Gospel, these places only require to be found, as they will be when hunted for. I don't think the "blown over" theory will hold with *Lathonia*, considering that as many specimens have been taken forty or fifty miles inland as on the coast.

There is only one other species to be noticed, *Vanessa Antiopa*, and how you

came to call it "a casual visitor" to our country passes my comprehension. It is true that it appears only at intervals, but when it does occur it is usually in some numbers, and is spread over the whole country. Do you think they are dropped down from the clouds, like the quails in the wilderness, that they exist here as they do *not* in any other country, without the desire of perpetuating their species, and that, like the birds that flew about ready roasted, calling out "Come and eat us," these butterflies live only to be caught?

As well might you say that *Sphinx Convolvuli* was a foreigner because it occurs here at intervals; it would be a capital corroborative argument if; it could be shown that the larva was never found in Britain; and I think that was going to be attempted, for a writer lately wanted to show that the food-plant of the larva was unknown,—or it may be he wanted to prove that there was no larva at all—genius is so eccentric; but unluckily we shall be obliged to admit *Sphinx Convolvuli* as a Briton, for the larva has been found in England.

I should like to hear what you have to say about *Colias Hyale* and *Deiopeia pulchella*,—whether and wherefore they are in the list of the proscribed.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.,

NON-CONTENT.

Anchor and Hope,
True Blue Street;
October 25.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In a recent number of the 'Intelligencer' (No. 157, p. 2) you have inserted, in conformity with my request, a notice of a change in my address, but in my letter I omitted to tell you where I had removed *from*, and as you have *two* correspondents named "W. H. Smith," you have thereby been led into error. I have removed *from* the *County Court*, Nottingham, to the under-mentioned address. The 'Intelligencer' says that I have removed from "Eccleshall New Road, Sheffield," which is incorrect; the gentleman residing there is a perfectly distinct individual from myself. Will you be good enough to correct this in the 'Intelligencer,' to prevent confusion in correspondence.

I am, sir,

Yours very truly,

W. H. SMITH.

47, *Cromwell Street*, Nottingham;
October 21.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 162.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

SILK.

WE alluded last week to the new silk-worm, of which the larva feeds on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

The larva of *Bombyx Cynthia*, like that of our own Emperor Moth, constructs a cocoon with a place of exit ready provided; hence the cocoon is not injured by the escape of the perfect insect. Moreover, these cocoons are best treated, not by winding the silk, as in the case of the cocoon of *Bombyx Mori*, but by carding it.

The silk of the *Bombyx Cynthia* is less brilliant than that of *Bombyx Mori*; the dull cloth made from it has no pretensions to vie with those splendid fabrics woven from the mulberry silk, which, as an article of luxury in dress, will always be certain to command the admiration and preference of the public. Yet we may anticipate that the time will come when the produce of the *Bombyx Cynthia* will, from its reasonable price, attract considerable attention.

The greater economy in producing the silk of this insect, as compared with the *Bombyx Mori*, is manifest. The cultivator of the latter must be

content with only one brood in the year, whilst of the *B. Cynthia* eight may be obtained; the buildings and utensils need not to remain unemployed during the greater portion of the year. Herr Kauffmann speaks of the low value of the food (the castor-oil plant), and deduces from all these circumstances "that the *Ricinus* silk must claim to be ranked amongst the cheapest of the textile substances." Adding, "It is impossible at present to form a precise estimate of the saving that would accrue to Germany, supposing the cultivation of the *Ricinus* silk should ever become general, but it may fairly be assumed that the enormous sums now annually paid to America for cotton must be very considerably diminished."

Experiments have been made with the view of ascertaining on what other plants these larvæ may be successfully reared, and it has been found that they will eat and thrive on the leaves of the teasel, and, after feeding exclusively on teasel for five or six generations, "neither cocoons, moths, nor larvæ exhibited the slightest difference from those fed entirely on the leaves of the *Ricinus*."

This fact is of great importance to those Northern countries where the

Ricinus cannot be successfully cultivated in great quantities.

The leaves of the teasel-fields in Yorkshire have at present no market value, but it is conjectured that a number of leaves might be spared from the plant for the delectation of the palates of these larvæ, whilst the teasel-heads would still remain at the service of the cloth-dresser, as at present.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from Haggerstone, my address is now—CHAS. HEALY, 74, Napier Street, Hoxton; Oct. 17.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from 25, Booth Street, Salford, my address for the future will be No. 5, Pond Place, Pond Street, Hulme, Manchester.

[The writer of the above has omitted to mention his name.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. O. R.—*Dictyopteryx Shepherdana*, p. 227.

L. M. R.—Spry and Shuckard's 'Coleoptera Delimited' will probably be the most serviceable book for a beginner. See Ent. Ann. 1856, p. 164.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Acherontia Atropos.—About ten days ago a perfect specimen of this insect was brought me by a woman, who observed it the evening before hovering at dusk about her bee-hives. She went into her cottage and brought out a plate of honey, with which she attracted the moth into her room, and there secured it in a tumbler. *Sphinx Convolvuli* has of course swarmed here during the autumn. —REV. W. H. HAWKER, *Green Hook, Horndean, Hants*; Oct. 28.

Camptogramma Fluviata.—On the 8th inst. I had the pleasure, for the first time, of taking a fine specimen of this insect at sugar, also a fine specimen of *Calocampa Vetusta*, at West Wickham. *Hoporina Croceago* was taken on the same evening by Mr. T. Hockett, with several commoner species. —JAMES BRYANT, 63, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.; October 29.

Captures at Eye.—In August I met here with single specimens of *Eremobia ochroleuca* and *Hepialus velleda*. —R. TYRER, jun., *Hill House, Eye, Suffolk*; October 15.

Captures near Wisbeach.—As has been my custom the last two or three years I now send you a list of insects captured or bred during the past season, which I have not previously met with in this locality, and one or two others of rare occurrence.

Grapta C-album. Two specimens, and others seen.

Notodonta Dromedarius. Bred from larvæ off alder.

Leiocampa Dictæa. From pupæ dug.

Trichiura Cratægi. Three from larvæ; have now a batch of eggs.

Cymatophora Ridens. From larvæ off oak.

Leucania Phragmitidis.

Cosmia Affinis.

Plusia Festuæ.

Eunomos Tiliaria.

Biston Hirtaria. From pupæ dug.

Amphidasis Pródromaria. Do.

Acidalia Osseata.

... *Immutata*.

Corycia Taminata.

Aventia Flexula.

Thera Firmaria.

Scotosia Dubitata.

Cidaria Dotata.

Chesias Spartiata.

Aphomea Colonella.

Chilo Phragmitellus.

Chloephora Prasinana.

—J. BALDING, 15, *Lynn Road, Wisbeach*; October 24.

COLEOPTERA.

Phytonomus.—In my last notice (Intel. No. 159, p. 20), referring to some species of this genus found at Hammersmith Marshes, I find, on closer investigation, that I was wrong in attributing the elegant striped and spotless specimens to *polygoni*, Linn. (*arator*, Marsh.), which, however, they much resemble, though more handsome. They appear to be the var. c (*alternans*, Steph. Mand.) of *pollux*, Fab.; and the ordinary form of the latter in the same locality is the var. b *palustris* (Leach MSS.), Steph. The two are certainly very dissimilar, though always found by me in company (the first much the most rare), but Mr. F. Smith has found *alternans* unaccompanied by the typical or any other form of the species. I have never found the true *polygoni* at the Marshes, but occasionally take *punctatus*, and *Rumicis* must be very abundant (though I have never met with it or noticed much dock there), judging from the round reticulated cocoons so often turned up when collecting, since from these Mr. Gorham has reared the species. *Nigrirostris* and *variabilis* are both occasional visitors (the latter sometimes occurring in Hyde Park among the loungers under the trees), but in spite of the pro-

fusion of reeds, &c., the vulgarism of "I wish I may get" *Arundineti* can doubtless be used with propriety.—E. C. RYE, 284, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

OBSERVATIONS.

Gregarious Pupæ.—A man was digging potatoes the other day in a field near here, in which there chanced to be a small willow tree: as he dug towards it he turned up a pupa of *Smerinthus Ocellatus*, and then went on digging nearer to the tree, turning up at each spadefull of earth half a dozen or so, till at last he found no less than thirty-seven specimens in a piece of ground less than two feet in diameter. I have never heard of the pupæ of the larger Sphinges being found so close together and in such numbers; and, though I have often dug for *S. Ocellatus* and *Populi*, I have never been successful in finding either of them.—W. H. COMYN, Wolseley Villa, Cheltenham; October 25.

Adonis and Corydon not at Flamborough.—I entomologized Flamborough Head from the 25th of June to the 1st of August, and saw no trace either of *Adonis* or *Corydon*. I have taken the latter in other parts as late as August, and I think that at any rate I should have met with worn specimens if those butterflies had frequented that locality.—REV. E. HORTON, Wick, Worcester; October 28.

Anybia Langiella.—I find that I have bred *A. Langiella* this year from *Epilobium*, together with *Laverna Epilobiella*. I had three fine specimens come out. I must look out for it again next season, as I have every reason to think that it will not be by any means scarce.—IBID.

EXCHANGE.

Camptogramma Fluviata, &c.—I have a few pairs of bred *C. Fluviata*, in

beautiful condition, to spare, and should like to exchange for pupa or imago of *Deilephila Galii* and eggs of *Ennomos Fuscantaria*. Many other local species would be equally acceptable, particularly Northern ones. I have also *E. Feneana*, *C. Wimmerana* and *C. Modestana* in duplicate.—D. T. BUTTON, Corner of Rye Lane, Peckham, Surrey.

Exchange.—I have a limited number of *Colias Edusa* and *Chærocampa Elpenor* (the latter in pupæ), which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the *Theclæ* or *Polyommatus*, except *Alexis*.—Y. DUER, Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, S.E.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following insects:—

Gonepteryx Rhamni,
Nemeobius Lueina,
Pamphila Linea,
... Comma,
Chærocampa Elpenor,
Hypogymna Dispar,
Apamea Connexa,
Anthocelis Rufina,

all in good condition. I shall be happy to exchange them for any of the under-mentioned:—

Papilio Machaon,
Colias Edusa,
Grapta C-album,
Polyommatus Adonis,
... Corydon,
... Arion,
Anthrocera Filipendulæ.

—JOSEPH RODGERS, 83, High Fields, Sheffield.

Exchange.—I have fine specimens of *Acherontia Atropos* in duplicate, which I shall be happy to exchange for any of the following:—

Argynnis Lathonia,
Sphinx Convolvuli,
Deilephila Euphorbiæ,
... Galii.

I have also *Sphinx Ligustri* (pupæ) and *Colias Edusa*, in good condition, to exchange for *Thecla Pruni* and *Polyommatus Artaxerxes*. As my insects are in

good condition, I should like fine specimens in return. All my *Atropos* are specimens bred from the pupæ of this and last year. Correspondents will oblige by writing previously to sending a box.—W. H. COMYN, *Wolseley Villa, Cheltenham*; October 25.

Exchange.—I have specimens of the following insects, mostly in fine condition, for exchange:—

E. Versicolora (bred),
P. Unguicula (do.),
S. Fagi (♂),
N. Cucullina (bred),
Trepida (do.),
A. Ligustri,
C. Cytherea,
A. Saucia,
T. Fimbria,
N. Rhomboidea,
T. Leucographa,
X. Aurago (three, bred),
H. Atriplicis,
X. Rhizolitha,
Petrificata,
C. Lychnitis (bred),
S. Illustraria (do.),
C. Boreata,
C. Silacea,
M. Euphorbiata.

Applicants must write first, with a description of the insects they propose for exchange. Only good and well-set specimens are desired. The Tortrices are included.—REV. B. H. BIRKS, *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames*; Oct. 30.

Exchange.—I have specimens of the following in duplicate:—

Aporia Cratægi,
Polyommatus Arion,
Nemeobius Lucina,
Arge Galathea,

which I shall be happy to exchange for any of the under-mentioned:—

Polyommatus Argiolus,
 ... *Ægon*,
 ... *Corydon*,
 ... *Adonis*,
Limnitis Sibylla,

Erebia Blandina,
Cænonympha Davus,
Pamphila Actæon,
Sphinx Convolvuli,
Smerinthus Ocellatus,

or any of the genus *Trochilium*. Any one wishing to exchange must write before sending a box.—T. C. WILKINSON, *Thurning Rectory, near Oundle, Northamptonshire*.

Exchange.—I shall be glad to receive offers of exchange from gentlemen in want of the following:—

Gonepteryx Rhamni
Argynnis Aglaia
Hipparchia Scmele (♀)
 ... *Hyperanthus*
Melitæa Artemis
Polyommatus Ægon (♂)
Arge Galathea
Lasiommata Ægeria
Sphinx Ligustri
Anthocelis Pistacina
Polia Flavocincta
Cerastis Spadicea
Procris Statiees.

—THOMAS FYLES, *Scottar, Kirton-in-Lindsey*; October 31.

Overrun with Applications.—Do, for goodness sake, insert a notice in the 'Intelligencer' that I have no more *Lithocolletis trifasciella*. The swarm of boxes is enough to astonish any one. I thought, as this was considered a common species, I should have plenty for all applicants, but I needed to have had five hundred specimens. This is a warning to me not to advertise any more for giving away.—E. PARFITT, *Museum, Taunton*; October 25.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. Becker, of Paris, well known as a collector of Lepidoptera, both European and exotic. He will be much missed in

France, as nearly all the Lepidoptera which came to Paris passed through his hands.

THE RIVALS.

[ONE evening lately, at dusk, two Lepidopterists (*B.* and *C.*), were awaiting the arrival of moths at some ivy-blossom, when they were addressed by a person (*A.*) passing by, and the following conversation occurred.]

A. How d'ye do? Well, I suppose you moth-men are now quite happy; you ought to be, considering the disinterested efforts lately made in your behalf.

B. What do you mean?

A. True, I had forgotten that I spoke to moth-men, and those only collectors of British species. Why all you used to go about like sheep without a shepherd baa-ing for a guide, and now behold you have two.

C. Well, we don't graze in your fields, that's certain. I suppose you mean the two new Lists.

A. Exactly; it serves you just right, as none of you could trust himself, that you are now in the condition of the man who in the dark cut down the direction-post, and was then as wise as he was before.

B. I think, though, that we ought to be thankful to those who have taken so much trouble.

A. Yes; and then?

C. Why then we will follow whom we think the best.

A. And so, by dividing, as you are sure to do, how will you attain that "uniform nomenclature," which both authors doubtless have in view, but which

is impossible, as the two works differ essentially.

B. Well, then, what do you think we should do?

A. Stick to the old, till you are sure the new is better.

C. Then you do not think the new is the better in this case.

A. I can't say I do. I could point out several things that are no improvement; but I do decidedly object to the flourish with which the work is introduced: the tone of "*Sic volo, sic jubeo*" which prevails, coming from a French source too, is very disgusting to an Englishman.

B. But you know Science is of no country.

A. True; but I don't call this Science. To unite in one group or section creatures widely dissimilar, and *vice versâ*, on account of a supposed similarity in their infant state, is quite unphilosophical.

B. But the work professes to follow the laws laid down by Linnæus.

A. Yes; and one of the first things done is to abolish the distinction between the great Linnæan divisions of *Sphinx* and *Bombyx*, which are pre-eminently natural, because, forsooth, at their extremities the forms approximate: why the same rule applied throughout would bring all the Lepidoptera into a single indivisible section of insects. Linnæus was a master at classification, and could see at a glance that *Sphinx* and *Bombyx* were really natural groups.

C. What about the uniform terminations? they are Linnean surely.

A. Linnæus laid down no law on the subject, but it is clear he had a notion of making the terminations of the names uniform in certain divisions. With the limited number of species that he knew this might be deemed a pretty

conceit, but now that species are numbered not by tens but by thousands, it is irksome to walk in such puerile fetters. And so we are sure would the expansive genius of Linnæus have thought, if he had existed in our time. The dictum, "I do not approve of the same specific name more than once in the same family," because "confusion is possible when one does not mention the genus," is so anti-Linnæan and unscientific that it does not need a moment's consideration. But it is such reasoning and such practices that make you moth-men to be deemed the most unscientific of naturalists, and the laughing-stock of other zoologists and men of Science. Do you think the profound German mind, having thrown off these shackles, will ever be bound by them again? Then what becomes of the notion of "uniformity of nomenclature," which is so impressed upon us?

B. Well, you are dead set against this List; what can you say about the other?

A. Well, some of the errors of the double List are avoided, but it has faults of its own, which you must open your eyes to and avoid. For instance,—

C. (to B.) Really we must light up, for the moths have ceased to fly.

B. Well, so I think. (To A.) We shall be glad to meet you here to-morrow. Good night.

AUDITOR.

FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The perusal of your article, "Foreigners," in this day's 'Intelligencer,' induces me to remark on *Vanessa Antiopa*, which you class among our non-residents. I have in my cabinet the recorded specimen (male), taken at Ap-

pleby last autumn, and certainly his travels have not improved him, for he bears evidence of what our brothers Jonathan call having been "round," and may possibly have "checked off half creation." My second specimen, a charming female, resident September, 1858, in Macclesfield Forest (where, by the by, there are no trees), was caught in the act of flirting with some Admirals of the Red, yet, from the admirable state of her attire, my conviction is she was innocent of life on the ocean wave. A third specimen (male), taken some four years ago in the bleak district of Rivington Pike, and now in the possession of my friend Mr. R. S. Edleston, is such a model of perfection that I conclude he knew not of the land where his brethren most do congregate.

Now if these two last are not true Britons born, by what agency have they been deposited in these remote localities? Perhaps our old friends Puck and Ariel may have had a hand in it.

If not trespassing too much on your valuable space, I beg to say that when in Westmoreland last August, taking *Erebia Blandina*, I met with *Polyommatus Corydon*, and captured several very fine specimens, but saw no trace of *Adonis*. The butterflies were evidently having a ball on the occasion of my visit; there were thirteen families present, and many of them very abundantly represented.

Yours truly,

HUGH HARRISON.

59, George Street, Manchester;

October 22.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In some remarks of yours, under the head "Foreigners" (Intel. No. 160), you seem to have a doubt about *Antiopa*,

Daplidice and *Lathonia* breeding here. Have you any proof that they do not? Now, as regards *Daplidice*, it has been taken for many years on the Kentish coast and in various parts of the country, in some places miles inland; and, from observations that I made when I took my first specimen of *Daplidice* (on the 1st of August), they do not seem much adapted for long flights, as they fly but slowly, and seem to be most partial to the blossoms of the common seabious, flying most leisurely from flower to flower. This specimen was in most splendid condition, and could not have been out long; the wind was blowing, as they say here, "off the land," and had been so for some days, which was more likely to blow them to the French coast than from it.

The Kentish coast has long been a locality for this species. Specimens have been taken there, to my knowledge, for the last four years, and they were taken there in the time of the late Mr. Leplastrier, of Dover, who captured it more than once. Last year it was taken at Cambridge. But you might reply that the larva has never been taken: that goes for nothing, as the larvæ of our butterflies have never been taken. How often has the larva of *Sinapis* been taken? and this is not a rare species here.

If we are to conclude that every rare species taken here is "blown over," where are we to stop? It will be of no use to publish that any rare species has been taken, as others might reply, "We think nothing of it; it was only 'blown across!'"

As to *Lathonia*, this has long been a resident here, and was taken in the time of Messrs. Harris, at Gambling Gay Wood, near Cambridge.

I have no doubt that both these species are resident here, and I am also certain that both are often sold in London as British, though not taken in this country, to persons who like to purchase "bargains."

I think it would be as well to let this "blown over" theory drop, or it may get over-blown.

Yours, &c.,

H. J. HARDING.

1, York Street, Church Street,
Shoreditch; Oct. 29.

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H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 163.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.

COMMON BUTTERFLIES.

“I HAVE caught something prime,” says Jones; “I’ve caught a Purple Hair-Streak.” “Oh!” replies Brown, “that’s nothing to brag of; *Thecla Quercus* is common enough everywhere.” Robinson’s face of derision can be imagined, and Jones’ crestfallen look; but, in a fit of inspiration, he turned round on Brown, “Pray, can you tell me which are the Butterflies that are common everywhere?” Brown was posed, and said he could not answer that question himself, but he would write to the ‘Intelligencer.’

Of our sixty-five British Butterflies twenty-five are common and generally distributed throughout the country; not that these are everywhere to be met with, but where they find suitable localities we may expect to find them—North or South, East or West. Their geographical range is not limited, but they may be expected from Norfolk to Killarney and from the Isle of Wight to Caithness, if only they find the heaths, the woods, the meadows or lanes which they delight to haunt.

Now, what are these twenty-five

common Butterflies? for that is the question to which our correspondent Brown craves a reply. Their names are as follows:—

4 PIERIDI.

Pieris Brassicæ.
... *Rapæ*.
... *Napi*.
Anthocharis Cardamines.

6 SATYRIDI.

Lasiommata Aegeria.
... *Megæra*.
Hipparchia Semele.
... *Janira*.
... *Hyperanthus*.
Cœonympha Pamphilus.

3 VANESEIDI.

Vanessa Urticæ.
... *Atalanta*.
Cynthia Cardui.

4 ARGYNNIDI.

Melitæa Artemis.
Argynnis Aglaia.
... *Euphrosyne*.
... *Selene*.

6 LYCENIDÆ.

Thecla Quercus.
... *Rubi*.
Chrysophanus Phlæas.
Polyommatus Alsus.
... *Alexis*.
... *Agestis*.

2 HESPERIDÆ.

Thymeles Alveolus.
Thanaos Tages.

There may be even counties where some of these species do not occur, but not any *extensive* districts where any will be found entirely wanting. All doubtless occur in our two largest counties, Yorkshire and Devonshire.

Questions which we should like to have satisfactorily answered would be, Do all these twenty-five occur North of the Grampians? do they all occur North of the Caledonian Canal? In a List of Aberdeenshire Butterflies, which we have before us, and for which we are indebted to Mr. Jazdowski, the only omissions from these twenty-five are *Euphrosyne*, *Quercus* and *Alveolus*. Yet possibly these species may at no distant period be added to the Fauna of Deeside.

Often as we have ourselves collected in Scotland, and often as we have chased *Selene* up and down the courses of the mountain-rills, we never saw *Euphrosyne* in Scotland, and Mr. Logan lately gave us a similar statement with reference to his own experience, yet *Euphrosyne* certainly does occur in various parts of Scotland. The non-capture of a species does not therefore necessarily prove its non-existence. Yet our readers will perceive that notices of the capture of *Euphrosyne* in Scotland would be to us exceedingly interesting, though we should think no more of a capture of *Selene* than of *Janira*.

Our Irish readers are also requested to be on the look out both for *Selene*

and *Euphrosyne*, neither species having yet been detected in the "Emerald Isle."

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RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Huekett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

RETURNED HOME.—I have returned home, and am ready to receive the boxes of my correspondents. I will send off the boxes I have kept back in the course of a few days.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, N.E.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Referring to last week's 'Intelligencer,' p. 42, the name omitted was that of JOHN SMITH.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Sphinx Convolvuli.—Between the 4th of September and the 5th of October I captured twelve specimens of *Sphinx Convolvuli*, flying over Petunias at dusk.—LINNÆUS CUMMING, Madingley Road, Cambridge; Oct. 31.

Heliothis Armigera.—I was very much delighted when informed the other day that a dull brownish-looking moth I caught one afternoon, about the middle of this month, flying over various flowers, was a specimen of *Heliothis Armigera*.—IBID.

Captures near Edmonton, &c.—The following is a list of captures in 1859, principally in the neighbourhood of Edmonton:—

Thecla Betulæ. Epping Forest.

Polyommatus Corydon. Do. I saw several of this species in the middle of Epping Forest, where there is not a particle of chalk to be seen, and have met with it there in previous seasons. I have always understood it to be a chalk insect.

Acherontia Atropos. Edmonton.

Sphinx Convolvuli. Do.

Trochilium Myopæforme. Do.

Lithosia Complana. Epping.

... *Griseola*. Do.

Gastropacha Quercifolia. Edmonton.

Fumea Nitidella. Epping.

... *Radiella*. Do.

Leucania Obscurella. Hammersmith.

... *Comma*. Do.

... *Straminea*. Do.

Senta Ulvæ. Do.

Nonagria Geminipuncta. Do.

... *Crassicornis*. Do.

Xylophasia Hepatica. Epping.

Myana Arcuosa. Do.

Mamestra Auceps. Edmonton.

Grammesia Trilinea, var. *Bilinea*. Do.

Caradrina Morpheus. Do.

... *Blanda*. Do.

Orthosia Upsilon. Do.

Anthocelis Lunosa. Do.

Diauthæcia Capsincola. Do.

Hecatera Dysodea. Do.

Dipterygia Pinastri. Do.

Hadena Cheuopodii. Do.

Agrotis Puta. Do.

... *Nigricans*. Do.

Cucullia Scrophulariæ (bred). Do.

Heliothis Armigera. One taken at

flowers at the end of August; another boxed, but lost through "peeping." Edmonton.

Abrostola Urticæ. Edmonton.
 ... *Triplasia*. Do.
Plusia Iota. Do.
Catocala Nupta. Do.
Ennomos Tiliaria. Do.
Pericallia Syringaria. Do.
Scotosia Vetulata. Do.
Phorodesma Bajularia. Epping.
Acidalia Trigeninata. Do.
 ... *Osseata*. Do.
Eupithecia Assimilata. Edmonton.
Melanippe Unangulata. Epping.
Hypena Rostralis. Edmonton.
Aglossa Cuprealis. Do.
Pyrallis Costalis. Do.
 ... *Glaucinalis*. Do.
Cledeobia Angustalis. Epping.
Chilo Phragmitellus. Hammersmith.
Aphomia Colonella. Edmonton.

I think the two species of *Abrostola* are decidedly double-brooded, as I have met with them, for the last two seasons, in June, and again towards the end of August.—J. W. DOWNING, 39, *Robert Street, Chelsea, S.W.*

Captures near Ramsgate.—Two friends who visited Ramsgate during the past summer took the following:—

Colias Edusa. Very abundant.
 ... *Hyale*. Twelve specimens.
Cynthia Cardui. Common.
Polyommatus Corydon. Very abundant.
Eremobia Ochroleuca. Three specimens.
Heliothis Armigera. One specimen.
Acidalia Incanata. One specimen.
Strenia Clathrata. Five specimens.
Aspilates Citraria. Five specimens.
Spilodes Palealis. Two specimens.
Stenopteryx Hybridalis. Two specimens.

—PERCY C. WORMALD, *Priory Road, Kilburn, N.W.*; Oct. 31.

OBSERVATIONS.

Camptogramma Gemmaria.—Within the last three years I have taken nine specimens of this insect, but have never taken a female in summer nor a male in autumn. I have always taken the males in July and August, but have never found a female before October. I should much like to know if any other entomologists have noticed their appearing in the same way. I took a female at sugar on the 1st of January, 1858. On the 13th of last month I took a female, which laid six eggs on the following day: these have now hatched, and I am feeding them with groundsel.—H. ROGERS, *Freshwater, Isle of Wight*; Nov. 3.

Lucanus cervus hibernating.—In the 'Intelligencer,' No. 161, there is a notice of this fact by Mr. Linnell, who desired to hear of other instances. About this time last year I found a female of the species in question at the root of a tree in Wimbledon Park, when digging for pupæ, &c., and about three weeks ago a young friend of my brother's dug up two torpid males in Richmond Park, whilst similarly engaged. Some years ago I remember being told by an entomological acquaintance that a specimen was found in his house, alive and active, about March; this also must have hibernated, I should think.—E. C. RYE, 284, *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following insects, taken during the past season near York:—

Gonepteryx Rhamni,
Argynnis Selene,
Thecla Quercus,
Thymele Alveolus,
Polyommatus Ægon,

Thanaos Tages,
 Anthrocera Lonicerae,
 Smeriuthus Ocellatus,
 Sesia Bombylififormis,
 Trochilium Tipuliforme,
 Nudaria Senex,
 Leucania Putorina,
 Anarta Myrtilli,
 Toxocampa Pastinum,
 Hydrelia Uncana,
 Phytometra Aenea,
 Ephyra Porata,

Acidalia Inornata,
 Aventia Flexula,
 Corycia Taminata,
 Chesias Obliquaria,
 Lobophora Polycommata,
 Scotosia Rhamnata.

which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the under-mentioned:—

Colias Edusa, var. Helice,
 Papilio Machaou,
 Trochilium, any except Tipuliforme,
 Stauropus Fagi,
 Leiocampa Dictæoides,
 Lophopteryx Cucullina,
 Peridea Trepida,
 Eulepia Cribrum,
 Diphthera Orion,
 Heliophobus Hispida,
 Agrotis Saucia,
 Dicycla Oo,
 Dasypolia Templi,
 Phlogophora Empyrea,
 Cucullia Lychnitis,
 ... Gnaphalii.

All my insects are in good condition. Persons had better write first stating what they have to spare.—C. HELSTRIP, 4, Apollo Street, Heslington Road, York; October 17.

Exchange.—Having a few bred *Dianthæcia Carpophaga* and *Capsincola* in duplicate, I shall be glad to exchange them for the following species:—207, 212, 218, 230, 238, 243, 246, 250, 321, 325, 340, 345, 385, 394, 404, 405, 422, 434, 435 (as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual') and also for

Nyssia Hispidaria (♂ ♀),
 Cleora Viduaria,
 Boarmia Abietaria,
 Acidalia Emutaria,

Applicants to write before sending boxes, as the postman of our district is not very strong.—E. S. NORCOMBE, Heavitree, Exeter; Nov. 7.

Stock exhausted.—Persons not hearing from me must take it for granted that my stock of *Nemeobius Lucina*, *Polyommatus Arion*, *Arge Galathea* and *Aporia Craggi* is exhausted.—J. C. WILKINSON, Thurning Rectory, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

EXOTIC LEPIDOPTERA.

DURING the coming winter I am ready to name Exotic Lepidoptera correctly, according to the newest works, if they be forwarded to me free of carriage. Species which are serviceable to me I am willing to purchase at reasonable prices, or to exchange for them named Continental Lepidoptera. I am especially able to supply very rich collections of Continental *Micros*.

DR. HERRICH-SCHLEFFER.

Ratisbon, Bavaria;

October 31.

FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—There is no doubt, as Mr. Harding says (Intel. No. 162, p. 48), that foreign specimens of *Daptidice* and *Lathonia* are often sold as British by unscrupulous London dealers, and *Apollo*, *Podalaris* and others have changed hands in a similar manner, while the dealer has

been perfectly aware of their spuriousness.

Among the more scrupulous (?) dealers, however, quibbles—more dangerous than falsehoods—are sometimes resorted to; thus, for instance, a person says, "Here is a specimen of *C. Delphinii*, *which* was taken at Windsor." No getting out of that, thinks the lucky (?) purchaser; but he is wrong, for all that; a comma placed after specimen will make "all the difference," or if the word *Delphinii* be repeated, to make the sentence comprehensible, the "which" would refer to a previous capture at Windsor, and the specimen in question merely to the species; but it is not elegant to repeat *Delphinii*, as the English language abhors repetition, except perhaps in the 'Song of Hiawatha.'

But I have begun at the wrong end; my intention was to add a few words in favour of the general assumption that *Daphidice*, *Lathonia* and *Antiopa* are resident British species.

With respect to the former, a late communication from the Rev. William Henry Hawker (Intell. vi. 186) throws considerable light upon the point, and I also think that Mr. Harding's observations (however imperfect) somewhat assist our views. I say "imperfect," because, after mentioning his *first* capture, and leaving us to infer that he has made subsequent ones, he stops short. Now it seems to me the more authenticated captures we have recorded the greater will be the disposition to believe it a "resident." I fancy your readers would take it kindly if Mr. Harding would enumerate at any rate the number of his captures of British *Daphidice*.

Regarding *Lathonia* the case seems a strong one, as it is well known that it has been and is to be collected *annually*

in several localities, one of which I know to be Dover.

But *Antiopa*, in my opinion, has the strongest claims of all; the larva has been taken here, I believe; the perfect insect (if not always caught) is seen regularly every year in more than one inland spot; and I would ask, How is it that (if blown over) the typical yellow-bordered species of the Continent scarcely ever (never perhaps) occurs with us, whereas the white-bordered variety seems almost *peculiar to England*.

Yours, &c.,

H. G. KNAGGS.

1, Maldon Place, Camden Town,
London, N.W.; Nov. 4.

THOUGHTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

BY MR. C. S. GREGSON.

GEOGRAPHICAL distribution! what does it mean? I confess I cannot understand how it applies in this little England of ours. It seems to me that where favourable districts obtain, there the Butterflies are—South or North.

As an instance, who ever suspected that *Thecla Betulae* was a common North Lancashire insect until Mr. Mason found it around his residence at Grange? and I am free to admit I was surprised when he showed me a great lot of *Polyommatus Corydon*, stating that it was by far the commonest Blue he took.

P. Corydon should be a chalk insect, but Grange is a lime-stone district; here, too, in this snug little corner, *Erebica Blandina* is a common garden butterfly,

and *Leucophasia Sinapis* flies in every favourable situation around. *Thecla Betulæ* also appears on Underbarrow Moss, in Westmoreland, in the plantations and woods on the Whitbarrow side. Throughout this district *Gonepteryx Rhamni* is in profusion, yet how few occur in South Lancashire! A few have been taken at Simonswood Moss and at Hale, but they do not seem to thrive with us. The same remark applies to *L. Sinapis*; in the South they are common; here (in Cheshire and South Lancashire) they are rarely seen, yet as we go North they abound. Mr. Hodgkinson took, and I set, twenty-six perfect specimens of *Leucophasia Sinapis* before breakfast one morning last year, near Grange.

The same remarks apply to the moths which are usually taken with *L. Sinapis*, &c., in the South; there *Octomaculalis* spins along in the same places in which *Sinapis* wends its sluggish flight, where I have taken them, either North or South; and, from observations I have made, I sometimes think I can tell what butterflies should appear when I view new localities, irrespective of their position, North or South.

I know "Geographical distribution" is one of those wonderful sentences often used now a days, but I cannot for the life of me make head or tail of it as applied to the insects of this country; for instance, *Agrotis Lucerneæ* was once an exclusively Southern species, then Mr. Logan made it a Northern one, and we made it an intermediate one; *A. Ripæ*, once Southern, is now Northern, more specimens being taken in West Cumber-

land than elsewhere; *A. Obelisca*, once confined to the Isle of Wight, then taken freely on Arthur's Seat, at Edinburgh; *A. Lunigera*, the same, and now taken at Conway freely; *Lobophora Polycommaria*, once exclusively "Darenth Wood, Kent," then found in profusion at Keswick, Cumberland.

I could run this paper along for an hour, but think it better not to do so, as I think I have pointed out sufficient instances to show there is little in geographical distribution as applied to England.

Chalk and lime-stone districts—North, South, East or West—seem to produce somewhat similar species. Birch woods in Kent and birch woods in Perth supply us with *Versicolora* and *Carmelita*; *Vaccinium* in Lancashire and *Vaccinium* in Scotland afford us *Nepticula Weaverii*, *Euchromia Arbutana*, &c.; heath in Hampshire and heath in Sutherlandshire give us *Peronea Mixtana*, though as yet the Northern locality has not given us *Eulepia Cribrum*; juniper South of London gives us the same species we find upon juniper North of Kendal, even to *Ypsolophus Marginellus* and *Argyresthiæ*, except perhaps *S. Variaria*.

On looking at both sides of the question, I cannot see how geographical distribution is to be made to apply practically, but shall be glad to see the opinions of others on this subject.

When our observations are more extended, I think few species will be found South which do not obtain in the North, except only such as feed exclusively upon

plants whose habitats are confined to the South, and so contrarywise.

C. S. GREGSON,

*Fletcher Grove, Stanley,
near Liverpool; October 29.*

A U T U M N.

BROWN leaves and golden, driven by the
wind,
And sadly seeking some lone spots of
earth
Where they may rest in peace, mourn
those behind,
Left struggling where they flourished
from their birth.

The songsters in the dripping woods are
mute,
The swallows, in large flocks, for flight
prepare,
And twittering sweetly as a fairy
lute,
Their parting song floats on the chilly
air.

And one by one the night-moths cease
their flight,
The beetles' headlong pace is grown
more calm,
And evening's breath comes in the misty
light,
Devoid of Flora's tributary balm.

The moon shines wan and coldly from
on high,
And crowns the distant hills with
golden sheen;
The borealis shimmers in the sky,
Then melts away as if in vision
seen.

The glow-worm's light is quench'd; the
joyous hum
Of bustling bees falls no more on the
ear;
The cricket on the hearth chirps out
"I've come
To warn you that the winter's drawing
near."

So Autumn, with his face of ruddy
brown,
Leans on his staff, and, tired with
sunny broils,
He calmly waits for Winter's snowy
gown
To hide therein the traces of his
toils.

Price 25s.,

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BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work forms one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and contains descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

"Mr. Wilkinson has described, with great accuracy, from original specimens, three hundred species of these insects. As this has been done with the skill of a master, the work must take its place beside the great descriptive works devoted to other families of insects."—*Athenæum*.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 164.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

—
We have already alluded to this subject more than once; but it is a topic that will bear repetition, and having lately received the rules and regulations of some new Societies, our thoughts have naturally been again directed to the vast increase of the number of Local Entomological Societies.

Time was when the Entomological Societies of London, Paris and Stettin were *the* three great powers; Berlin, Vienna and Brussels were then undreamed of, and as for the smaller powers they did not exist. Now nearly every town which returns its two members to Parliament must have its own Entomological Society, and the Metropolitan Boroughs thrive above all in this respect; the Chelsea and Haggerstone Entomological Societies are now well known to all our readers.

One of the new Societies to which our attention has been drawn is termed the "Working Man's Entomological, Botanical and Natural-History Society."

A peculiarity in the constitution of this Society is its compulsoriness: ordinary Societies leave their members to do pretty much as they like, even those

selected for the Council of august bodies like the Royal and Linnean Societies may either attend or not as they feel disposed; but these "Working Men" intend to *work*—they will have no idlers—no drones.

"Those Members of the Committee neglecting to attend to be fined two-pence."

"Members dwelling within two miles neglecting to attend two successive club nights during the Society hours shall be fined one penny; those members residing beyond that distance to be exempt from such fine."

We fear this is too stringent? Is no allowance made for bad weather, or perhaps for the wife being suddenly confined?

Provision, we observe, is made against the possibility of the Society being locked out of the room on meeting nights.

"The President or Secretary neglecting to attend with or send the keys belonging to the Society by nine shall be fined sixpence."

We can remember when the President and Secretaries of the Entomological Society of London used to dine together on meeting nights, and, as might be anticipated, in the enjoyment of their wine they forgot the hour, and more than once the members of the

Society were waiting solemnly, with anxious faces, for fifteen or twenty minutes, wondering what was to be done next. Such contempt of punctuality would not be tolerated, we are glad to see, by this new "Entomological, Botanical and Natural-History Society."

The following rule might be advantageously adopted in many other Societies:—

"The proposer of any motion shall not be allowed to speak more than twice thereon, except in explanation; each speaker to address himself to the President, and not to speak more than ten minutes."

Might it not also be desirable that the speaker should address himself *to the subject?* Some ramble terribly.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but		
under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under		
a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A.—“Divisions of the Country:” see our Leader next week.

W. W.—Your larvæ are *Coleophora Lineolea*, though rather large for the time of year.

A. O.—Your eggs are those of spiders; the larva is that of *Triphæna pronuba*.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Larva of Sphinx Convolvuli.—On the 5th inst. I had brought me, for examination, by Mr. Pearce, of this town, a larva preserved in spirits, which had been captured in Penzance, at about the same period I found my supposed larva of *Sphinx Convolvuli*. It is of the same species as those I captured, and which I doubt not to be that of *Sphinx Convolvuli*. It had been previously seen, whilst alive, by R. Q. Couch, Esq., but he could not identify the species, and directed its possessor to bring it to me, which unfortunately he did not do; hence it died, from ignorance on the part of Mr. Pearce of the nature of its food. But, to end all disputes on the question, he has offered to place it in my hands, to be subjected to the examination of yourself, Mr. Newman, or any other competent entomologist.—W. H. HAYWARD, 31, Chapel Street, Penzance; Nov. 7.

Anthocelis Rufina.—In a note, received a few days ago, from my friend Mr. Gervase F. Mathews, he mentions having noticed in the males of *A. Lunosa* and *Pistacina* those same appendages that were observed on *A. Rufina* at York (Intel. No. 159, p. 21); but he says they only occurred “when the specimens were fresh.” Mr. Allis's suggestion that they may be peculiar to the males may, therefore, not be so far wrong. At all events we have three of the genus *Antho-*

celis displaying these processes, and the fourth (*Litura*) may be similarly provided. But then comes the question, What can be the object of such peculiar formations? It is impossible even to conjecture. It would seem, however, that the object, whatever it may be, is speedily answered, and that they are as speedily shed when no longer needed.—PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, Huddersfield; November 8.*

Camptogramma Fluviata.—I looked this year repeatedly in the locality where I took this species last year, but could not get a specimen till the 5th of August, when I took a worn female at a gas lamp: she laid a lot of eggs in the pill-box in the course of the night; they hatched in six days. I tried them with groundsel, chickweed, plantain and *Persicaria* all at once, but the *Persicaria* was evidently the favourite, so I continued to feed them upon that alone, and they throve on it wonderfully. At the end of fourteen days from their exclusion from the egg they began to spin up, and in nine days more to come out, the last appearing on September 7th; so that the majority passed through the whole of their metamorphoses, from the laying of the eggs to the appearance of the perfect insects, in a month. If the broods regularly succeed each other with as much rapidity as this, it is no wonder that the insect is taken in every month of the year, except during the winter; the wonder is that so few specimens are taken. I can confirm the description given by Talpa (Intel. iv. 188): nothing could well be more exact; there were, however, only two or three specimens of the yellowish variety of the larva. Of the specimens bred the sexes were nearly equal in number. Since then I have had the good fortune to take four more specimens at light, and to my great surprise saw a female on my sugar at Wickham, when sugaring for the autumn Noctuæ; it, however, dashed at my light and disappeared. I may men-

tion that the flight of this species appears to be more rapid than that of almost any other *Geometra* with which I am acquainted.—C. G. BARRETT, 37, *Park Street, Mile End*; Nov. 5.

Bradyepetes Amataria.—I was surprised last year at the appearance of fine specimens of this insect almost immediately after the worn ones had disappeared. I suspected a second brood, though I think it is not generally considered double-brooded: this year I determined to try. I captured a few fine specimens on the 23rd of June, and two females laid eggs. The eggs are queer little things, bright crimson, and so elongated as to resemble in shape those of the common blow-fly. The larvæ appeared in a few days, and fed on *Persicaria*: they are very pretty when young, being ringed with black and pale brown alternately, but as they grow the rings widen and fade gradually out; the larva, at the same time, gets flatter and approaches in form to those of the *Acidalia*, and when full grown is pale brown, almost without markings. The pupa is quite butterfly-formed and suspended by the tail to a slight web. The larva state does not last more than a fortnight, and the pupa a week. The perfect insects began to appear on the 26th of July, and in three days all were out. In a few more days the second brood appeared out of doors, and I obtained eggs again, but these were twice as long before they hatched, and the young larvæ fed very slowly, and when nearly half-grown stopped feeding, and settled themselves down to hibernate.—IBID.

to 27, 29, 31 to 34, 40, 45, 58, 60, 62, 66, 74 to 76, 87, 99, 103, 135, 136, 139, 148, 184, 185, 204, 205, 209, 237, 240, 274, 281, 289 to 291, 297, 303, 307, 312, 329, 337, 338, 346, 347, 351, 354, 357, 360, 367, 370 to 372, 376, 384, 403, 412, 413, 415, 428, 451, 476, 479, 483 to 486, 491, 497. The under-mentioned are my desiderata:—9, 19, 20, 28, 35, 71, 79 to 85, 91 to 98, 100 to 102, 107, 108, 111 to 113, 115 to 119, 121 to 123, 125, 128, 130 to 132, 134, 140, 144, 146, 149 to 151, 154 to 157, 170, 174 to 176, 178, 182, 183, 186, 187, 191, 192, 195 to 203, 206, 207, 210 to 212, 215, 218 to 223, 225 to 230, 232, 242 to 250, 253, 255, 264, 265, 267, 272, 275 to 280, 287, 288, 292, 296, 298, 299, 301, 305, 306, 308, 314 to 316, 319 to 321, 323, 325 to 327, 330, 331, 335, 339 to 341, 344, 345, 348 to 350, 353, 359, 365, 368, 375, 377, 379, 382, 383, 385 to 387, 389, 391, 394 to 400, 404 to 409, 411, 414, 417, 419, 421 to 423, 426, 433 to 438, 442, 443, 445 to 449, 452 to 456, 458 to 460, 463, 465 to 467, 469 to 475, 478, 480, 482, 487, 489, 490, 493, 494. Any one who can assist me will please to write before sending a box, stating what they have to spare and what they are in want of.—THOMAS STATHER, *Derringham Street, Spring Bank, Hull*.

Hypogymna Dispar bred.—I have fine duplicates of this species, which I will exchange for any local species.—FRANCIS BRADLEY, *Thompson's Square, Portobello Street, Sheffield*; Nov. 7.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

EXCHANGE.

List of Duplicates and Desiderata.—I have duplicates of the following species, numbered as in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 15, 21, 25

DEPRESSARIA ASSIMILELLA.

The egg of this species is probably laid in autumn, since the larvæ have already obtained a considerable size by the month of March. The larva feeds on the common broom; it draws two

twigs together, not by their tips, but in the middle of their length, and unites them by spinning a slight web, within which it lies concealed: it feeds principally upon the bark of the twigs of the broom, but occasionally eats the young buds. The larva is full fed about the end of April, and then quits its retreat to descend to the surface of the earth, where it undergoes its change to the pupa state. About the beginning of June the perfect insect makes its appearance, and it continues to be met with during the two following months.

[As Vol. V. of the 'Natural History of the Tineina' is now going to press, we have commenced the manuscript of the following volume, Vol. VI., which will treat of the genus *Depressaria*, and above we give our present sketch of the mode of life of one of that genus. One advantage we obtain by being so far in advance of our work is that we are enabled to glean scraps of additional information that may be floating in the minds of our readers. We shall continue these notices from time to time, and shall be glad of any observations that our readers may deem serviceable.]

FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In a communication, under the above heading, from Dr. Knaggs, in the last number of the 'Intelligencer,' he wishes to know the number of my captures of *Daplidice*. I beg to inform him, and all others whom it may concern, that the one recorded as captured on the 1st of August was the *only one* taken by myself. Another was taken by a friend, a

few days after, near the same spot, which came into my hands. These were the only two taken to my knowledge; but since I wrote my first communication on this subject I understand that the late Mr. Leplastrier, of Dover, took the larvæ, but did not breed them; and I also learn that *Antiopa* was taken in a lady's garden in the spring of the present year; a number of specimens were seen, but only four or five were taken; these of course were hibernated specimens, and could not have just "blown over." From all I can read, hear and experience I think there can be no doubt but that all three species—that is, *Antiopa*, *Daplidice* and *Lathonia*—breed here.

While I am writing I may as well state that, by some means or other, one or two slight mistakes occurred in my last communication: for instance, I am made to say that "the larvæ of our butterflies have never been taken," instead of which I said that "the larvæ of *many species* of our butterflies have never been taken." The other mistake is in making me refer to "Messrs. Harris," instead of "*Moses Harris*."

Yours, &c.,

H. J. HARDING.

1, York Street, Church Street,
Shoreditch; Nov. 11.

THE RIVALS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I see some one has sent to you a report of a conversation between me and two moth-catchers, and as it is tolerably accurate I suspect it must have been one of the young gentlemen who has been guilty of this indiscretion. I say indiscretion, because (although I have nothing to unsay) if intended for

publication it might have been worded so as not to wound the *amour propre* of the persons referred to,—a very necessary precaution when alluding to members of that *genus irritabile* called entomologists.

I have heard all sorts of motives attributed to me for expressing the opinions I did, but you know that I have no personal feeling in the matter, that I do not care a button for either of the Lists, and that I take no interest therein beyond the effect they may have on the study of the insects they refer to. I know by long observation how prone Lepidopterists are (more than other entomologists) to follow a leader blindly, and I never lose an opportunity of stirring them up to enquire and think for themselves why they do this or that. This was my idea in talking to B. and C., and perhaps you will have the goodness to publish the remarks on the other List which I made to these two young men on a subsequent occasion, if they are reported to you; if they should not be, then I may forward them myself, coned (if possible) in terms that will not give offence. Still I hope that what is already published may do good by letting the fraternity of moth-men see what is thought of their scientific attempts by those zoologists who live beyond the little region of mothdom. It is, in fact, the contracted amount of knowledge possessed by Lepidopterists that lies at the bottom of their narrow notions, and we cannot hope for a better state of things until some one with a general knowledge of Entomology (and it is to be hoped also of Zoology) shall bring the Science so acquired to bear upon the objects of their attention. Then only shall we see Lepidoptera looked upon as a portion of the great animal

creation, divisible into sections, genera and species, by the laws, both of arrangement and nomenclature, which are universally applicable to all forms of organization, and not (as now) viewed as if they were things which might be treated empirically by rules pertaining only to themselves.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.

EUROPEAN LEPIDOPTERA.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—While reading yesterday Professor Frey's article, in the 'Annual' for 1858, I was thinking how his glowing description of the *Rhopalocera* failed to produce the effect he probably imagined it would on his English readers. Why lose its effect? Because most Lepidopterists, like myself, do not know a single Butterfly except our paltry sixty-six—I suppose sixty-seven now. We make a guess what *Erebia Melampus*, *E. Gorge*, *Melitæa Cynthia*, *Merope*, *Parthenie* and *Colias Phicomone* are like; but what are *Chionobas Aëlle*, the delicate *Pheretes* and *Orbitulus*, the magnificent *Parnassius Delius* and beautiful *Eurybia*, we cannot tell.

Now is it not time we opened our eyes and set to work to break through this great barrier to entomological progress in this country—this *isolation* that shuts out all the world except our own country? As a beginning, cannot you, or some one who has a little more time, give us a 'Manual of European *Rhopalocera*?' I will not say, as a correspondent did a few years ago, "omit the British species," but let us have the British species, with their Continental localities.

Most of our Lepidopterists began by collecting the Butterflies. Let us know what Butterflies occur on the Continent, so as to collect them; and, as a natural consequence, the whole of the Lepidoptera will soon follow.

Yours truly,

A LEPIDOPTERIST.

FEN INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—As the demand for Fen Insects is great, I would like to work *thoroughly* the Fens about here, to see what they would produce. Last spring, after your leading article in the 'Intelligencer,' No. 129, I wrote to several of our most eminent entomologists, asking them to visit the Fens to see what could be done in the way of collecting marsh insects, and I believe one of the principal land-owners also wrote to you on the subject. Yet no one has come here with the view of making captures; one objected to the mud, another was going North, a third was bound for the Isle of Wight, &c., and so the poor Fens, so rich in insect life, were neglected.

Now I am personally quite willing to help any one with the Fen productions, but to have to bear all the *expense* myself is more than I can afford.

I would have no objection to give all my captures to any number of entomologists who would wish to contribute their share of a sum towards the expense of materials to work with, and at the end of the season all the insects collected could be divided by the majority of the shareholders, in London or elsewhere. By this means a good supply of marsh insects might be secured at a much less

sum than is now spent in the postage of rubbish, to say nothing of the expensive process of purchasing insects, as now carried on by juveniles.

I shall be happy to devote my time and distribute my captures in the mode I have stated, and shall be happy to hear any suggestions from those interested in the subject.

Rarities often get overlooked because not known as such till their period for the year is over, but to forward each insect I do not know individually to be named is a costly process.

W. WINTER.

Aldeby, near Beccles;

Nov. 4.

SIMILARITY OF NAMES.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I see a notice in the 'Intelligencer' (No. 161, p. 39) of a mistake having been made with respect to Mr. W. H. Smith, of Nottingham; his making an omission in his letter caused him a little uneasiness. I therefore wish to warn you, Sir, against making any further mistakes, as we have ANOTHER "W. H. Smith," residing in Mill Lane, Eccleshall New Road, Sheffield; the gentleman residing there is a perfectly distinct individual from either Mr. W. H. Smith of Nottingham or from Mr. W. H. Smith of Eccleshall New Road. As it is of such great importance to prevent confusion in correspondence I have noted this, that there may be a distinct understanding amongst the W. H. Smiths.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

CAUTION.

New Works on Natural History

By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A., Author of 'A History of British Birds,' 'A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds,' 'A Natural History of British Butterflies,' 'Bible Natural History,' 'A Book of Natural History,' &c., &c.,

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SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

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MMARGARODES UNIONALIS for Sale.—I have for Sale the fine specimen of this Species which was noticed in the 'Intelligencer' by Mr. STAINTON (No. 159, p. 19), and also two others, not quite so good. I have also many other Insects for Sale.—GEORGE KING, 85, Lower Union Street, Torquay.

To Entomologists, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS has been favoured with instructions from the Executors to Sell by Auction, at his Great Room, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, November 23rd, and following day, at half-past 12 precisely, the PRIVATE COLLECTION of INSECTS, formed by the late Dr. HORSFIELD, F.R.S., &c., Librarian to the East India Company, which are contained in five well-made Mahogany Cabinets, and is rich in Insects from the East Indies, and the greater part in fine preservation. Also the COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN INSECTS of a Gentleman who is giving up the study; amongst them are many very choice and valuable COLEOPTERA and LEPIDOPTERA, mostly in perfect condition, together with three well-made Mahogany Cabinets and a few good Entomological Books.

On view the day before and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had ten days before the Sale.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, November 19, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 165.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

GEOGRAPHICAL PROVINCES.

A CORRESPONDENT who proposes to work out the geographical distribution of our Geomctrina asks for some hints on the subject of Areas of Distribution or Provinces.

Mr. Watson, in his 'Cybele Britannica,' divides Great Britain into 18 Provinces, and these are the areas referred to by Messrs. Boyd and More, in their paper in the 'Zoologist' of last year.

As all our readers may not have access to Mr. Watson's work, nor even to the 'Zoologist,' we recapitulate here these 18 Provinces:—

1. Peninsula: Cornwall, Devon, Somerset.
2. Channel: Dorset, Wilts, Isle of Wight, Hants, Sussex.
3. Thames: Kent, Surrey, Berks, Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, Herts, Essex.
4. Ouse: Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton.
5. Severn: Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, Monmouth.
6. South Wales: Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor.
7. North Wales: Montgomery, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Anglesea.
8. Trent: Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Notts, Derby.

9. Mersey: Cheshire, Lancashire.
10. Humber: York.
11. Tyne: Durham, Northumberland.
12. Lakes: Westmoreland, Cumberland (Isle of Man).
13. West Lowlands: Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew.
14. East Lowlands: Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles, Selkirk, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow.
15. East Highlands: Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Moray (including Nairn, Elgin and the North-East of Inverness).
16. West Highlands: Dumbarton, Argyll, Inverness (westward of Loch Erricht), Isles adjacent from Arran to Skye.
17. North Highlands: Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness.
18. North Isles: Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland.

Now we certainly would not advise any one to attempt to make more Provinces than those here cited; probably it would be wiser to throw some of these together, but that must of course depend very much on the actual distribution of the species. It might be simpler to divide only according to latitude, and to combine 1, 2 and 3, 4, 5 and 8, keeping Wales distinct, 9 and 10, 11 and 12, 13 and 14, 15 and 16; but of course if it practically appeared that some species

were exclusively Eastern and others exclusively Western, a longitudinal section of the country would prove desirable.

Next week we will recur to this subject, and will point out the divisions which we traced on the Map in connection with the distribution of our British Butterflies.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R.—Keep your larvæ of *N. Plantaginis* in a cool place throughout the winter; they will do best out of doors.

CHARLES HOLYDAY.—We have received a letter with this signature. Is there such a person? We do not find his name in the "List of Entomologists."

G. C.—Your list of Surinam butterflies is unsuited to our columns. Mr. Stevens, of 24, Bloomsbury Street, brought out, a few years back, a small pamphlet of 'Instructions to Natural-History Collectors in Foreign Countries,' which would probably give you the information you require.

OBSERVATIONS.

Camptogramma Gemmaria.—Mr. Rogers wishes to have the experience of others as to the time of appearance of the two sexes of *C. Gemmaria*; mine is not extensive, and not quite in accordance with his. I took a male last year, I think in September, but, not knowing the insect at the time, made no memorandum, and a second male this year on the 8th of October; the former at sugar at Hammersmith Marshes; the latter from a hedge near Shoreham, Sussex.—DR. ALLCHIN, 7, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater.

EXCHANGE.

Phlogophora Empyrea.—I have some fine specimens for exchange, and should be glad to receive offers from any one in want of it. Amongst my desiderata are the following:—4, 5, 9, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 35, 38, 41 to 46, 48, 52, 53, 62, 63, 75,* 77,* 81,* 85,* 86,* 88 to 98, 100 to 102, 109, 111 to 113, 115 to 117, 119 to 125, 127, 128, 130 to 134, 140, 142 to 144, 148 to 153, 155 to 160, 162, 170, 174 to 176, 181* to 183, 186* to 188,* 191 to 203, 206, 207, 209 to 212, 215, 218 to 230, 234, 235, 241 to 251, 253 to 256, 263 to 272,

275 to 280, 284 to 287, 291, 292, 294 to 296, 298 to 302, 305, 306, 311, 314 to 317, 319 to 327, 329 to 331, 334 to 336, 339 to 342, 344 to 347, 349, 350, 353, 355, 358, 359, 361 to 363, 365, 377 to 383, 385 to 389, 391 to 401, 403 to 409, 417, 419 to 423, 425, 428 to 440, 442, 443, 445 to 450, 452 to 461, 463 to 472, 475, 477 to 480, 482, 488 to 490, 492 to 494. Of those marked * papæ would be preferred. My wants in the Geometrina are very numerous. *Good specimens* only are wished for, and no notice will be taken of any others.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.; Nov. 14.

No Duplicates.—I have no duplicates of the insects asked for from the list in No. 162. Should I at any time obtain more than I want for my own cabinet, I shall be very glad to supply those gentlemen who may want them.—JAMES BALDING, Wisbeach; Nov. 14.

Amara plebeia.—As this insect occurs in my field, I shall be happy to send it to any coleopterist who may be in want of it.—H. G. KNAGGS, 1, Maldon Place, Camden Town, N.W.; November 18.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPHINGINA IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY MR. W. F. KIRBY.

IN the 'Zoologist' for April, 1858, a paper on the "Geographical Distribution of British Butterflies" appeared: this, which was the joint production of Messrs. Boyd and More, was founded on Mr. Watson's 'Cybele Britannica,' an attempt to ascertain the distribution of the British flowering plants. The present paper is founded on Messrs. Boyd and More's, and brings the 'Cybele' of our Lepidoptera down to the end of the Sphin-

gina. My chief authority has been Stainton's 'Manual of British Butterflies and Moths,' but I have also been assisted by the following gentlemen, whose kindness I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging:—Messrs. Birchall, Crotch, Tindall, Fletcher, Rye, Hay, Cooke and Chapman. The names adopted are those used in Stainton's 'Manual,' with one exception, when the 'Mannal' name is given as a synonym.

The Provinces into which Mr. Watson and Messrs. Boyd and More have divided Great Britain are enumerated in the leading article this week.

To these I have added the following, comprising Ireland:—

19. North Channel: Ulster.
20. Irish Sea: Leinster.
21. Killarney: Munster.
22. West Shannon: Connaught.

Procris Statice. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * 7 8 9 10 11 12 * * * 16 * * * 20 21. Meadows, chalk downs and waste places. Local.

P. Globulariæ. Area * 2 3 * 5 * * * * * 12. Chalk downs, and Orton Moss, in Cumberland. Local.

Anthrocera Minos. Area * * * * * 15 16 * * * * 21 22. Lowlands near the coast. Local.

A. Trifolii. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 9 * * * * * 22. Woods and meadows. Local.

A. Lonicæræ. Area 1 2 3 * 5 * * 8 * 10. Woods and meadows. Local.

A. Filipendulæ. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 * 10 * * 13 * * 16 * * 19 20 21 22. Meadows, heaths, chalk downs, &c. Common.

Smerinthus Ocellatus. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 * * * * * 21. Common.

S. Populi. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 9 * 10 11 12 13 * * 16 * * 19 20 21 22. Common.

S. Tiliae. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 * * * *
13.

Acherontia Atropos. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * *
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 * * * * 19 20 21
22. Widely distributed, but periodical
in appearance.

Sphinx Convolvuli. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 * 18 * 20.
Not very rare, but periodical in ap-
pearance.

S. Ligustri. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 9 10 *
12 * * 15. Common. It also occurs
in Ireland, but I do not know where.

S. Pinastris. Area * * 3 * * * * * * *
* * 14. Very local.

Deilephila Euphorbiae. Area 1 * 3 * * *
* * * 10 * * * * * * * 20. Local.
On the coast.

D. Galii. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 9 10 11
12 13 * * * * * * 21. Generally
rare; sometimes common on the South
Coast.

D. Livornica. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * 8 9
10 * 12 13 * * * * * * 21. Local
and rare.

Charocampa Nervi. Area 1 2 3 4. Rare.

C. Celerio. Area * 2 * 4 5 * * 8 9 10
11 * 13. Rare.

C. Elpenor. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * 7 8 9 10
* 12 13 * * * * 19 20 21 22. Com-
mon.

C. Porcellus. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * * 9 10
* 12 13 14 15 * * 18 * 20 * 22.
Rarer, but more widely distributed
than *C. Elpenor*.

Macroglossa Stellatarum. Area 1 2 3 4 5
* * 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 * * 19
20 21 22. Gardens. Common.

Sesia Fuciformis. Area 1 2 3 4 * * * 8
* * * 13. Woods.

S. Bombyliformis. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * * *
9 10 11 12 13 * * 16. Woods.

Sphecia Apiformis. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * *
* * * * 13 * * * * * 21. Woods.

S. Bembeciformis. Area 1 2 3 4 5 * 7 8
9 10 * 12 13 * 15 * * * * 20 21.
Woods.

Trochilium Vespiforme. Area * * 3. Local
and rare. Woods.

T. Chrysidiforme. Area * * 3 * * * * *
9. Groves and cliffs.

T. Ichneumoniforme. Area 1 2 3 * 5 * *
* * 10. Common. Woods.

T. Cynipiforme. Area 1 2 3 4 5. Com-
mon. Woods.

T. Sphegiforme. Area * * * * 5 * * * 9
10. Rare. Woods.

T. Scoliaforme. Area * * * * * * 7
Rare.

T. Anthraciforme (Allantiforme). Area *
2 3. Rare.

T. Tipuliforme. Area 1 2 3 * 5 * * 8 9
10 11 * 13. Common.

T. Myopæforme. Area * 2 3 4 5 * * * *
* * * * * * * 20 21. Common.

T. Culiciforme. Area * 2 3 4 * * * * 9
10 * * 13 * * * * * 21. Common.

T. Formicaforme. Area * 2 3 4 5 * * *
* * * * * * * 21. Common.

Thus, out of our thirty-six British
Sphingina, one is confined to Wales.
The following Table shows their numbers
in England and Wales, Scotland and
Ireland, and those of the Butterflies:—

TABLE I.

	England and Wales.	Scot- land.	Ire- land.
Butterflies	65	33	36
Sphingina	35	19	20

Mr. Watson and Messrs. Boyd and
More adopt the following "Types of
Distribution," of which the last is un-
represented in the Sphingina:—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. British. | 4. Atlantic. |
| 2. English. | 5. Scottish. |
| 3. Germanic. | 6. Highland. |

1. British. Nine widely-distributed
species may be referred to this type, as
follows:—

Procris Statice
Anthrocera Filipendulæ
Acherontia Atropos
Sphinx Convolvuli
" *Ligustri*
Charocampa Porcellus
Macroglossa Stellatarum
Sesia Bombyliformis
Sphecia Bembeciformis

Small as this list is, I am doubtful whether *Statice* and *Bembeciformis* ought not to be referred to the next group. Most of the above are more or less local. *Bombyliformis* is the only species not occurring in Ireland.

2. English. Twenty-two species may be referred to this group, which comprises those species commonest in the South, diminishing in frequency as we advance northwards. The letters E. S. I. stand for England, Scotland and Ireland.

Procris Globulariæ (E.)
Anthrocera Trifolii (E. I.)
... Lonicæræ (E.)
Sinerithus Ocellatus (E. S. I.)
... Populi (E. S. I.)
... Tiliæ (E. S.)
Sphinx Pinastri (E. S.)
Deilephila Euphorbiæ (E. I.)
... Galii (E. I.)
... Livornica (E. S. I.)
Chærocampa Celerio (E.)
... Elpenor (E. S. I.)
Sesia Fuciformis (E. S.)
Sphecia Apiformis (E. S. I.)
Trochilium Chrysidiforme (E.)
... Ichneumoniforme (E.)
... Cynipiforme (E.)
... Sphegiforme (E.)
... Tipuliforme (E. S.)
... Myopæforme (E. S.)
... Culiciforme (E. S. I.)
... Formicæforme (E. I.)

This type comprises most of our rare species, which, but for their occurrence in Scotland and Ireland, would not have been referred here.

3. Germanic or South-Eastern. Three species, as follows:—

Chærocampa Nerii
Trochilium Vespiforme

Trochilium Anthraciforme (Allantiforme).

All these are wanting in Scotland and Ireland.

4. Atlantic or South-Western. One species, *T. Scoliaforme*. It is confined to Wales. I have some hesitation in referring it here, *Pamphila Actæon* being the representative of this type among the Butterflies. But for its occurrence in Scotland I should refer *A. Minos* here.

5. Scottish or Northern. One species, *A. Minos*. Scotland and Ireland. This has as good a claim to be referred here as *Cænonympha Davus*.

6. The Highland or Mountain Type is unrepresented at present among the Sphingina, though *Anthrocera Exulans*, which occurs from the Pyrenees to the Scandinavian Alps, ought to occur in Scotland.

TABLE II.

Types in England, Scotland and Ireland.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
British Type	9	9	8
English Type	22	9	11
Germanic Type	3	—	—
Northern Type	—	1	1
Atlantic Type	1	—	—
Total . . .	35	19	20

The following Tables show the proportions of Butterflies and Sphingina, Butterflies and Flowering Plants, and Sphingina and Flowering Plants:—

TABLE III.

Butterflies and Flowering Plants, from Boyd and More.

	Butterflies.	Flowering Plants.	Proportion.
British Type (23)	2-5ths, or nearly so	2-5ths	The same
English Type (24)	2-5ths, nearly	1-5th	Double
Germanic Type (13)	1-5th	1-15th to 1-20th	Thrice as many
Atlantic Type (1)	1-65th	1-15th to 1-20th	One-fourth
Scottish Type (3)	1-20th	1-20th	The same
Highland Type (1)	1-65th	1-15th	One-fourth

TABLE IV.

Butterflies and Sphingina.

	Sphingina.	Butterflies.	Proportion.
British Type (9) . . .	1-4th	2-5ths, or nearly so	About half
English Type (22) . . .	11-18ths	2-5ths, nearly	Double
Germanic Type (3) . . .	1-12th	1-5th	Half
Atlantic Type (1) . . .	1-36th	1-65th	Double
Scottish Type (1) . . .	1-36th	1-20th	About half.
Highland Type (0) . . .	—	1-65th	—

TABLE V.

Sphingina and Flowering Plants.

	Sphingina.	Flowering Plants.	Proportion.
British Type (9) . . .	1-4th	2-5th	About half
English Type (22) . . .	11-18ths	1-5th	Thrice as many
Germanic Type (3) . . .	1-12th	1-15th to 1-20th	Double
Atlantic Type (1) . . .	1-36th	1-15th to 1-20th	One half
Scottish Type (1) . . .	1-36th	1-20th	About half
Highland Type (0) . . .	—	1-15th	—

In conclusion, I can only hope that older and more experienced entomologists than myself may continue the "Cybele," at least of our Lepidoptera, more successfully than I have done, and that future observation may render the "Cybele of the Sphingina" more complete. I am willing to assist in any such undertaking as much as I am able. I had no difficulty with this paper after carefully studying Messrs. Boyd and More's.

W. F. KIRBY.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTERFLIES.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—It may be interesting to some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer' to know that, in other countries, *Polyommatus Corydon* does not exhibit the partiality for chalk which it generally does in this. I have seen it in Switzerland, not only upon the various limestones which abound in the Alps, but also upon gneiss, mica schists, and other metamorphic rocks, and even in the plains near

Lausanne (Canton de Vaud), where there is nothing but gravel or molasse for many miles.

I have also been much struck with the extensive range of another butterfly, late the subject of discussion—namely, *Argynnis Lathonia*. I have seen it at every elevation from 1200 to 7000 or 8000 feet, and I am tolerably certain that a specimen flew past me while I was sitting on the Col of the Strahleeh, a spot surrounded with snows and glaciers, and some 10,000 feet above the sea.

Most of the butterflies in Switzerland have their ranges tolerably well defined: *e.g.* as far as my experience goes, you will not find *Erebia Cassiope* on a mountain lower than 6000 feet, but *Lathonia* seems quite indifferent to change of temperature. I should be glad if any of those who have taken *E. Cassiope* in Great Britain could tell me the elevations of the spots on which they have taken it.

Yours, &c.,

REV. T. G. BONNEY.

3, Great College Street,
Westminster.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In No. 162 of the 'Intelligencer' a person signing himself "Joseph Rodgers, 83, High Fields, Sheffield," advertised some insects for exchange; to a note with offer I received a favourable reply, ending "Please to send soon, and let them be good, for all mine is in beautiful condition." On the strength of this, and at some inconvenience to myself, I despatched a box by the following post (November 7th), also with a request that he would return the box as soon as possible. To this, and to repeated applications, the last threatening some inquiry through the medium of this journal, I can get no answer.

My present object in writing is therefore—1st, to ascertain if Joseph Rodgers is in the flesh, or only a myth; 2ndly, if any one knows the colour of his insects; and 3rdly, to enquire if you, Sir, can suggest any method to get back this box, which unfortunately is a borrowed one.

Yours truly,

W. H. ALLCHIN.

7, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater;

November 21.

FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—It is not from any desire of promoting discussions and continuing disputes that I venture to address you upon this subject, but, on the contrary, it is that it may be satisfactorily, and I hope quickly, terminated, as it is a point of considerable importance, and one which many entomologists would be most happy to see shown in its proper light.

With reference to *Pieris Duplidice*, Mr. Harding in the 'Intelligencer' (No. 150, p. 155) records the capture by himself of a fresh specimen, which appeared not to have been long out; and again in No. 152, p. 171, of another specimen upon the same spot; also at p. 178 T. W. C. reports the capture of one at Brighton. And in No. 172, p. 48, Mr. Harding again says, "It has been taken for many years on the Kentish coast," and from his own observations appears not to be adapted for long flights; and this statement is corroborated by Mr. Fyles in No. 151, p. 183, and then he concludes with the observation "If we are to conclude that every rare species taken here is 'blown over' where are we to stop."

His first capture, which appears to have been a fresh specimen, and his subsequently procuring another upon the same spot goes far to decide us in favour of its being a British species, and the inference to be drawn from that evidence alone is that it is so. But still it can hardly be said to prove anything. This supposition, too, is strengthened by its apparent inability to take long flights, for surely it would not get "blown over" merely by the assistance of the wind, while its wings were useless to aid it in its course, although such a thing might possibly happen.

But I am somewhat surprised at his last remark, for surely "where are we to stop" can have nothing to do with whether it is a British species or not; for if we cannot prove as many as half our supposed Lepidoptera to be British we must remain in doubt as to the whole of that number.

Again the Rev. W. H. Hawker, p. 186, reports as to the capture of three of this species after having seen one himself, and

all in or about the same district. This also is very strong evidence as to their residing in Britain, for if they could not fly over by themselves (which we will suppose to be the case from what has been said) it is very improbable indeed that three or four should be "blown over" together.

We now come to the argument adduced by "Non-content," which I am afraid will go but a very little way to persuade those who read it as to its accuracy. It does not follow that because you are not certain that it does not occur in Kent and Sussex every year, that it should be a resident in Britain. The point is to prove that it does occur here,—that the larva and pupa are to be found here,—and then we shall be certain of its identity; but before then what certainty can there be, although, as I have before shown, the probability is great. Then he says, "Who is to say this was not a bred and born Briton?" Is not the question, Who can prove that it is? I fear his argument is somewhat prejudicial, and his associations and notions, entertained for forty years, has led him a little from the path of impartiality.

Altogether, it would appear that the inference to be drawn from the facts which are given us within the last year, amounts to a probability, verging on certainty, but that certainty can never be established till, as you have said in the 'Intelligencer,' No. 160, they are proved to be resident in England, appearing annually or periodically in some one or more places; or by the discovery of the larva or pupa.

I am afraid I have already detained you too long, and therefore shall leave future arguments with regard to *Lathonia* and *Antiopa* to those who have more time for these subjects, and I shall be

glad to see them in a future number of the 'Intelligencer.'

L. B. B.

November 16.

New Works on Natural History

By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A., Author of 'A History of British Birds,' 'A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds,' 'A Natural History of British Butterflies,' 'Bible Natural History,' 'A Book of Natural History,' &c., &c.,

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GEOGRAPHICAL PROVINCES.

OF our British Butterflies twenty-five, which all occur in the South-East of England, disappear as we advance northwards and westwards; fourteen of them occur in Ireland, but only five reach Scotland.

The species with the most restricted range is *Limenitis Sibylla*. If a line be drawn through Colchester, Epping, Winchester and the Isle of Wight, the country lying to the right of that line will give the province of *Sibylla*.

Apatura Iris has a considerably wider domain; it attains Lincoln and Leicester, and westward we find it in Monmouthshire, on the banks of the Severn: the country lying southward of a line drawn through these places would therefore indicate the province of *Iris*. How far westward this species may occur in Somerset or Devon we are not yet in a position to announce.

The province of *Iris* is shared by *Aporia Cratægi*, *Melitæa Athalia* and *Polyommatus Adonis*. *Cratægi*, it is true, scarcely goes as far North on the eastern side of the Island as Lincoln,

but it reaches fairly into South Wales, occurring at Cardiff. *Athalia* seems even to have a more restricted range northwards, as Stowmarket and Newport Pagnel seem to bound its territory in that direction; but westward it extends even to Bideford. The limits of *Adonis*, as at present known, are Halton, in Buckinghamshire, Bristol and Torquay.

Three species, which do not extend beyond the province of *Iris* on the eastern side of the Island, reach much farther to the northward on the western side; thus *Thecla Betulæ* and *Polyommatus Corydon* are found in Lancashire, North of Morecambe Bay, and *Leucophasia Sinapis* frequents the Cumberland Lake District. A line joining Peterborough and Ulverstone would leave Nottingham, Derby and Manchester to the South; but have we any knowledge that these three species occur in all these localities? The point is interesting and requires further elucidation.

Vanessa Polychloros, *Argynnis Adippe* and *Nemeobius Lucina* attain York on the eastern side of the country and Carlisle on the Western side. *Adippe*, we believe, has even occurred in the

Western Highlands of Scotland, and *Polychloros* was once taken near Edinburgh, though in wasted condition, so that we will designate the country South of the line joining York and Carlisle as the province of *Lucina*.

Several species that have the same eastern range have a much less extensive range on the western side of the country; for instance, *Colias Hyale*, *Arge Galathea*, *Thecla W-album*, *Polyommatus Ægon* and *Pamphila Linea*, which all occur at York, have never been seen at Carlisle. *Hyale* visited Manchester in 1842, but never went further North. *Ægon* is not rare at Liverpool, and *Linea* was once seen at Birkenhead, though Shrewsbury is otherwise its most northern locality in the western half of our Island. *Galathea* and *W-album* have both been noticed in South Wales, but are not known further North.

We have thus sketched out three provinces—the province of *Sibylla*, the province of *Iris*, and the province of *Lucina*. The consideration of other provinces must be reserved for a future occasion.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, December 7th, at 6 P.M., as usual.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—We are requested to state that Mrs. Vines has left Lyndhurst, and that her present address is *Hooper's Hill, Ashley, Lymington, Hants.*

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures at West Wickham—*Heliothis Armigera* seems to have been taken rather frequently this year, yet it may be worth while to record that I took a specimen at sugar, at Wickham, last month, as I have never heard of its having occurred there before. *Orthosia Macilenta* was unusually common, and I met with *Noctua Glareosa* and *Xylina Rhizolitha*, and, singularly enough, a fine specimen of *Euplexia Lucipara*, second brood of course. The early appearance of insects in the first half of the season seems to have given several species which are not usually so an opportunity of being double-brooded. I met with fine specimens of *Porthesia Auriflua* and *Ourap-*

teryx Sambucaria on the 4th of October, at light. I have not seen any account of doings at heath-bloom this season: I worked very hard in August for *Agrotis Agathina*, and was rewarded with a beautiful series. I also met with the following:—

Agrotis Tritici
Noctua Dahlii
 ... *Neglecta*
Triphaena Fimbria
Ephyra Omicronaria
 ... *Pendularia* (common)
 ... *Porata* (abundant)
 ... *Punctaria* (do.)
Macaria Notata
 ... *Liturata*
Cidaria Silaceata
Melanthia Albicillata
Scotosia Dubitata
Eupithecia Pumilata
 ... *Absinthiata*
 ... *Castigata* (common)
Scopula Ferrugalis
Crambus Pinetellus
Sarrothripa Revayana

The commoner *Noctuæ* and *Geometræ* were in abundance.—C. G. BARRETT, 37, Park Street, Mile End; Nov. 23.

Captures near Mansfield.—The following are some of my best captures this year, which may interest some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer':—

Colias Edusa,
Arge Galathea,
Apatura Iris (one specimen),
Vanessa Polychloros,
Grapta C-album,
Argynnis Paphia,
Thecla Quercus,
 ... *Rubi*,
Thanaos Tages,
Anthrocera Lonicæræ,
Chærocampa Elpenor,
 ... *Porcellus* (one),
Hepialus Sylvinus,
Nemeophila Plantaginis,
Eriogaster Lanestris (pupæ),
Fumea Nitidella, &c.

One specimen of *Sphinx Convolvuli* has been taken here this year, and others seen; but I have not heard of any *Acherontia Atropos* being taken, although they were so common last year.—R. E. BRAMELD, *St. John's Parsonage, Mansfield*; Nov. 26.

Fabr.,—the fly that occurs in immense swarms on the windows and ceilings of houses near London in the spring.—FRANCIS WALKER, *Grove, Highgate*; Nov. 26.

EXCHANGE.

OBSERVATIONS.

Grapta C-album in Suffolk.—I had the pleasure of observing, a few weeks ago, a fine specimen of this insect, but having no net was unable to capture it. I see by the 'Manual' that no locality is given for this species in the Eastern Counties.—J. S. TYRER, *Hill House, Eye*.

Geographical Distribution of Rhopalocera and Sphingina.—The following insects occur in Province 7, though not mentioned in Messrs. Boyd and More's list, nor in that of Mr. Kirby:—

Colias Edusa
Vanessa Cardui
Anthrocera Trifolii
 ... *Filipendulæ*
Smcrinthus Populi
Chærocampa Porcellus
Macroglossa Stellatarum.

—A. O. WALKER, *Chester*; Nov. 28.

Geographical Distribution of the Sphingina.—I see, by the list of the localities of the British Sphingina in to-day's 'Intelligencer,' *Chærocampa Porcellus* is given as not occurring in Province 8, which comprises Notts. I have taken one specimen of it this year, in fine condition, and I believe two or three more were taken two years ago.—R. E. BRAMELD, *St. John's Parsonage, Mansfield*; Nov. 26.

Hail-stone Fly.—Edward Ford, Esq., of Old Park, Enfield, observed a little fly enclosed in a hailstone of the storm of the 18th July. He gave it to me, and it proves to be *Chlorops lineata*,

Petasia Cassinea.—I have a few duplicates of this insect (males only), which I shall be glad to exchange for local species; Bombyces preferred. My stock being limited, it will be necessary to write before sending boxes. Those who do not hear from me within a week will please conclude their offer is not accepted.—W. G. RAWLINSON, *Taunton*; November 23.

Exchange.—I have two or three fine *Notodonta Carmelita*, which I could exchange for pupæ of *Deilephila Galii*. Write first.—F. O. STANDISH, 2, *Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell, S.*

Exchange.—I still have duplicates of the following, numbered according to the Appendix to the 'Manual':—Nos. 2, 3, 15, 21 to 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34 to 40, 58, 66, 74, 78, 87, 103, 135, 136, 148, 163, 165, 166, 185, 204, 205, 213, 217, 237, 240, 258, 274, 281, 289, 290, 312, 338, 346, 347, 351, 354, 357, 367, 370, 371, 372, 384, 403, 406, 410, 412, 413, 415, 483 to 486, 491, 492. My wants are as under-mentioned:—Nos. 503, 506, 514, 517, 522, 526, 528, 532, 534, 536, 539, 544, 546, 547, 549, 560, 569, 571 to 578, 580 to 584, 587, 589, 590, 592, 594, 598, 600, 602, 603, 608, 610, 615, 616, 618, 619, 624, 627, 638, 639, 646, 649, 650, 651, 654 to 657, 660 to 675, 677, 679, 680, 682 to 685, 687 to 690, 693 to 697, 699, 701, 713, 714, 719, 720, 722, 728, 730, 731, 733, 735, 738 to 743, 746, 750, 759, 761, 766, 772 to 776, 778 to 780, 788, 793, 798 to 801, 807 to 809, 815, 825, 826, 830, 832, 835 to 840, 841 to 926. There are some gentlemen from whom I

have received offers of insects not now in my desiderata, my wants having been supplied, to which I trust this will be a sufficient answer; but I hope at some future time to be able to assist them. I have received two letters, from neither of which am I able to make out the address. I have also received a box containing *Anthrocera Lonicerae* without any address. All parties are particularly requested to write before sending a box.—THOMAS STATHER, *Derringham Street, Spring Bank, Hull*; Nov. 28.

Exchange.—I am so overrun with applications for *Phlogophora Empyreus* that I cannot undertake to reply individually to one-tenth of the applicants, and trust that those who do not hear from me in any other way will accept this as an intimation that either my stock is exhausted or that my wants in the species they offer have been supplied. It is rather amusing to notice how several parties to whom I gave the larvæ of *Porthesia Chrysorrhæa* in the spring, but who did not then consider it worth while acknowledging their receipt, have suddenly found out that they were very much obliged, and would be "glad of a specimen of *Phlogophora Empyreus*," if I have it "quite to spare." I need hardly say that all such communications have experienced a very rapid transit from the table to the waste-paper basket.—R. W. WRIGHT, 4, *Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.*; Nov. 29.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA UMBELLANA.

The egg of this species is no doubt laid in the spring by the hibernated female; at what period the larva is hatched I am uncertain, but in the month of June the larva may be noticed

already of a considerable size. It feeds on the common furze (*Ulex Europæus*) and the dwarf furze (*Ulex nanus*); amongst the leaves of this plant it spins a tolerably broad white web, of a tubular form, in which it lies concealed when not actually employed in eating. About the middle of July the larva is full fed, and it then either assumes the pupa state in its silken retreat or retires to the surface of the ground. In the month of August the perfect insect makes its appearance, and may be collected during the two following months, and—though more sparingly—again after hybernation in the spring.

H. T. STANTON.

COUNTY LISTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—It is said by Continental entomologists that the English possess great partiality for British insects, and will not direct their attention to other European species than those captured within their own sea-girt isles. In this there is much truth: be it the result of our excessive nationality, or of our backwardness to enter upon the additional researches that would be required to study the whole of European Entomology, I do not know; but I can say that we not only have an ample field for researches when examining the single branch termed "British Entomology," but that we also have a great scope for action when only studying the characteristics of species indigenous to *one county*.

I would not advocate any one only directing his attention to the species of a single county, but wish that, whilst engaged in collecting British insects, parties would more particularly notice the habits, food, localities, &c., of those which occur in the county where they have the greatest opportunities for observation. I believe it is the duty of every entomologist—irrespective of the branch he studies—to do his best in adding information concerning the distribution of species. With this view I propose that the entomologists of each county assist in the compilation of papers on the Lepidoptera of the one in which they are resident; and although there will be an inequality in the work which will thus be allotted to some, in proportion to that which will fall to others,—although in writing on the Lepidoptera of large counties you have greater obstacles to overcome than in writing on the species occurring in any of the smaller ones,—this should not prevent the plan being carried out, as a person compiling a list on the Lepidoptera of a small county may do so with but little assistance from those who have a knowledge of species taken in districts therein situated, and who are willing to add their information to this object. Parties must not forget that the larger the county the greater the possibility of omissions, which latter circumstance should act as an inducement to the entomologists of large counties to give all the information they can to aid in their prevention.

Where a county is so large and so prolific in its produce of species that a list is beyond the accomplishment of a few individuals, let the members of the Entomological Societies existing in that county unite in providing information connected with the localities they severally explore, and let an union exist in furtherance of the work between those Societies. Let each Society have certain collecting districts allotted for the investigation of its members, each of whom should commit to writing the results of his observation, and at the expiration of each month or season forward them to the Secretary of the Society to which he belongs; from which latter source it must be sent to the Society that has undertaken the principal management.

In Yorkshire I should recommend a division of the work into three parts; one to embrace the species of the North, and the others those of the East and West Ridings, the most central Society in each being selected as the one to which the others in that Riding would send their information; and after each of the three have completed their respective duties one of them must be chosen to arrange the whole into one work. The parts might also be divided into sections, treating on the localities near each large town, charts of such collecting-grounds being drawn out and included in the work, places productive of insect-life in each chart being numbered, and the numbers to be referred to in the notes of species occurring there. This

latter arrangement might also apply to other large counties.

I think to follow out this plan would do great good to the Science, and would add much to the knowledge of many entomologists, as it would enable them, whilst visiting strange localities, to visit the haunts of certain species, and thus personally improve their experience as to the habits and natural history of species, of which otherwise they would have known little or nothing; besides which advantage it would add a stimulus to the entomologists who join in the cause, and who will not only be working for the acquisition of species, but also for the good of entomologists in general.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

R. ANDERSON.

York;

November 22, 1859.

A LAMENT FOR THE LARGE COPPER.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In your 'Manual of British Butterflies and Moths,' which I have lately procured, and which I would have given anything for when a young man, after your description of *Chrysophanus Dispar*, you allude to a letter from Mr. Bond, stating "You are quite right in supposing that I have had personal acquaintance with the living *Dispar*,"

&c., &c. I infer from this that you have not had that pleasure yourself; I therefore proceed to give you some account of my own acquaintance with that most beautiful insect, which, some thirty years ago, was so abundant in the unreclaimed fens about Whittlesea Mere that I never expected to hear of its utter extermination. Its brilliant appearance on the wing in the sunshine I shall never forget, and to watch it sitting on the flower of the *Eupatorium cannabinum* and show the under side of its wings, was something ever to be remembered. I once took sixteen in about half an hour on one particular spot, where the above-mentioned plant was very plentiful; but unless the sun was very bright they were very difficult to find. In those days the larva was unknown, and I attribute the disappearance of the butterfly to the discovery of the larva, to the unceasing attacks of collectors, and to the burning of the surface-growth of the fens, which is done in dry weather when they are to be reclaimed.

Thirty years ago the fens about Whittlesea Mere were most interesting localities for the entomologist, the botanist and the ornithologist. I lived then in that neighbourhood, and those pursuits were my delight. *Papilio Machaon* might then be had to any amount; the flight of *Chrysophanus Dispar* was abundant in July; the moth *L. Dispar* was very plentiful; besides many other rare and beautiful insects. Now, however, everything is totally changed. The

Great Northern Railroad runs through a part of the fen where, when I was a boy, one could scarcely walk: at the spot where I used to land from my boat, on the edge of the Mere, stands a farmhouse; my favourite locality for *C. Dispar*—where the bog myrtle used to grow in profusion and scent the air with its delicious perfume—was (as I myself saw last season) converted into a field of stinking cole-seed, with a flock of sheep eating it off. All the better, no doubt, for the landowners, but ruinous work for the naturalist, and as such you will sympathize with me in the destruction of what was one of the most interesting localities in the whole country for persons inclined to such pursuits,—you will understand how indignant I felt when some one irreverently told me, a few years ago, that they had “*tapped the Mere!*”

E. C. F. JENKINS.

*Billinghay Vicarage,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire;
Nov. 15.*

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Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 3, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 167.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

COUNTY LISTS.

A PAPER by Mr. C. C. Babington was read before the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association last February, entitled "Hints towards a *Cybele Hibernica*." In this paper Mr. Babington divides Ireland into twelve provinces, each province consisting of sundry counties and vice-counties; the only counties divided being Kerry, Cork, Tipperary, Galway and Mayo.

Mr. Babington observes:—

"Mr. Watson, in his great work, the '*Cybele Britannica*,' excluded Ireland, solely because he did not possess, and had not the means of procuring, any sufficiently complete and reliable information relative to its general, and especially its local, Floras. Up to this date, I am not aware that more than one tolerably comprehensive local Flora has been published in Ireland; namely, that of the county of Cork."

"The time seems now to have arrived when an attempt should be made to supply this deficiency; for it is surely the duty of an active, and especially Irish, Society, to take the matter in hand, and by making use of those advantages which its seat in the heart of the University of Dublin, the corre-

spondence which it has established with different parts of the island, and the active researches of its members, confer upon it, to commence the work, and, it is hoped, carry it to a successful result."

"It would be well to form carefully prepared lists of all the indigenous plants found in each of the twelve provinces, recording in each case the spot where the plant grew and the county or vice-county in which the place is situated. This will have to be done with great care, in order to avoid the errors resulting from two causes; first, the wish which many collectors have to swell their lists by including in them all the plants they can find, without considering if the species is likely to be indigenous in the place where they have observed it; and, secondly, the mistakes often made in the nomenclature of little known or what are called critical plants."

Mr. Babington then very philosophically remarks:—

"That we want to obtain an account of the true native plants of Ireland for the purpose of completing the geographical distribution of the vegetation of Europe, and that the idea of there being any national credit attaching to the possession of a rich Flora is utterly devoid of foundation. Our object in such researches should be the extension of our scientific knowledge, which is

quite incompatible with such ill-judged love of our local habitation."

Thinking that Mr. Anderson's letter, which appeared in our impression of last week, might have the effect of turning the attention of some of our readers to the compilation of County Lists, we have thought it desirable to reproduce the views of one of our most eminent botanists on a kindred subject, and we cannot do better than recommend to the serious consideration of every collector in these islands the last quotation from Mr. Babington's paper, which we have here given.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. L.—Your larva is *Diloba Cæruleocephala*; very common, everywhere. Please don't send your list.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Rhopalocera in North Lincolnshire.—The following is a list of the butterflies not universally distributed, which I have met with in this neighbourhood, during the last three years. All the twenty-five common butterflies have been observed here, except *P. Alsus* and *P. Agestis*.

Gonepteryx Rhamni. Common.

Colias Edusa. Plentiful last year. I have only seen two this season; one, a fine female, early in July; the other, a male, much wasted, late in September.

Arge Galathea. Very abundant at Lord Scarborough's Wood, in Blyton Carr.

Hipparchia Tithonus.

Vauessa Io.

... *Antiopa*. One in Laughton Wood last year.

... *Polychloros*. Not uncommon.

Grapta C-album. Plentiful at Laughton Wood and near Gainsborough.

Argynnis Paphia. Plentiful at Lord Scarborough's Wood.

... *Adippe*. Rather scarce.

Thecla W-album. Scarce.

Polyommatus Ægon. Very abundant at one spot in Blyton Carr.

Pamphila Linea. Common.

... *Sylvanus*. Very common.

—THOMAS FYLES, *Scotter, Kirton-in-Lindsey*; October 31.

OBSERVATIONS.

Camptogramma Gemmaria.—The observations of a diligent naturalist like Mr. H. Rogers are always deserving of consideration, and as he asks for the experience of others, as to the time of ap-

pearance of *C. Gemmaria*, I gladly give mine, which, like that of Dr. Allchin, given in the 'Intelligencer' of the 20th ultimo, is very limited. It does not, however, quite accord with that of Mr. Rogers. My first capture of this insect (a male) was on September 22, 1857, at sugar, on the downs at Freshwater, and a second on the 10th of August of this year, on the wing, at Hammersmith Marsh. I have had no experience of the time of appearance of the female.—JAMES DUTTON, 2, *Theresa Place, Hammersmith*; Dec. 5.

EXCHANGE.

Acherontia Atropos.—Wanted to purchase pupæ of *A. Atropos*. Write, stating prices, to—DR. PATERSON, *Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

Xanthia Gilvago wanted.—I should feel much obliged to any collector for a few good British specimens of this species to add to a series of *Gilvago* and its varieties and of *X. Ocellaris*, which I now possess. I can offer a fine *Phlogophora Empyrea* and other British insects, or duplicates of European Lepidoptera, including—

Apatura Ilia (♂),

Anthocharis Belia,

Argynnis Dia,

Chrysophanus Virgaureæ,

... *Hiere* (♂),

Steropes Paniscus,

Hesperia Actæon,

Deilephila Hippophaes ('Manual,' i. p. 91),

... *Euphorbiæ*,

Zygæna Rhadamanthus,

Chariclea Delphinii,

Aspilates Purpuraria, &c.

Write first.—J. R. HIND, 22, *Grove Road, St. John's Wood, London*; Dec. 3.

SHARP DEALING.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—It is with the utmost reluctance that I undertake such a task as the present, but, feeling as I do that it is a duty I owe quite as much to entomologists in general as to myself, I am determined, however unpleasant, to go through with the matter, and trust you will allow this to appear in your paper. I am further emboldened to take this course, by a letter which appeared in the 'Intelligencer,' of April 23rd, from Dr. Kuaggs, begging young entomologists not to be afraid to come forward and expose these swindles, for under no other name can I class the transaction to which I am about to call your attention.

On the 4th inst. I wrote to Mr. Joseph Rodgers, of 83, High Fields, Sheffield, in answer to an advertisement of his in that week's 'Intelligencer,' and on the 8th I received his answer, whereby it was arranged that I should send him two pairs of *Colias Edusa* and one pair of *Grapta C-album*, and was in return to receive two pairs of *Nemeobius Lucina* and one pair of *Charocampa Elpenor*. On the same day I sent off a box containing the above insects, all perfect and well-set specimens. On the 14th, having heard nothing of my box, I wrote requesting to know if he had received it, and at the same time begging him to send it off immediately. On the 15th the box arrived, having crossed my letter in the post, and on opening it you may judge my surprise and disappointment on finding that it contained, not the insects he had promised to send me, but six damaged and unset specimens of *Nemeobius Lucina*, one of *Phlogophora Meticulosa*, and one of some *Noctua*, which, in my annoyance, I did not take the trouble to ascertain the name of. Besides all this the postage was short paid, and no excuse was made for not

sending me the insects promised or for sending them unset. I immediately repacked and posted the box, just as I had received it, requesting Mr. Rodgers to return me the insects I had sent him, and at the same time informing him that if he failed to do so I should expose him in the 'Intelligencer.' So that he should have no reason to say that I had acted hastily, or with undue severity, I have waited a week, and meant to have written to you to-day had the box not arrived. However, it is come, and this time contains, not my insects at all, but two damaged and ill-set specimens of *Colias Edusa* (males, whereas I sent him two of each, males and females), and two similar ones of *Grapta C-album*. That they are not those I sent him I can prove by the pins, which are gilded, whereas I always use the ordinary sort.

Hoping this may prove of some use to other young beginners, and at the same time a warning to all the sharp-dealing fraternity,

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. WILLIAMS.

Somerset House, Redland,

Bristol; Nov. 22.

[We regret to state that we find that a number of innocent individuals have been victimized by the inconsiderate proceedings of Mr. Joseph Rodgers. We are informed that he is no collector of insects, and consequently there seems no motive for his strange transactions.]

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

IN consequence of the notice which I gave of *Depressaria Assimilella*, in the 'Intelligencer' (No. 164, p. 60), two

entomologists have made search for the eggs or young larvæ of the insect, and I have now before me two juvenile larvæ of *Assimilella*; thus proving most conclusively that not only is the egg laid, but the larva is hatched in the autumn. My best thanks are due to Messrs. Healy and Killiugback for their exertions to clear up this point.

H. T. STAINTON.

November 29, 1859.

DEPRESSARIA NANATELLA.

The egg of this species is probably laid in autumn, as the larvæ may be collected as early as the middle of April, when they have already obtained some size. The larva mines, or rather burrows, amongst the hairs on the upper surface of the leaves of *Carlina vulgaris*, forming with the silk it spins a complete gallery; the two edges of the leaf being also drawn together nearly in a tubular form, by this it happens that the whitish under sides of the leaves are brought into view, which enables the collector more readily to discover the hiding-place of the larva. The larva grows rather slowly, and is not full-fed till near the end of June, when it assumes the pupa-state, ordinarily without quitting its burrow; several larvæ generally occur on the same plant. The perfect insect appears from the middle of July to the beginning of August, but in Italy it has occurred as early as the middle of May.

H. T. STAINTON.

POSTAL GUIDE.

THE Post Office now publishes quarterly a very useful little shilling volume,

termed the 'British Postal Guide.' We regret, however, to find that this work, which we believe we consult nearly every day, is not so well known to entomologists as we could wish. Many defer communicating with foreign entomologists from day to day and from week to week, from some vague feeling of uncertainty as to the period of transit which the letter or pamphlet would occupy, the rate of postage, &c. Even with our *own* book post we are continually meeting with men of science who are still unaware that *manuscript*, unless it be a "communication of the nature of a letter," can be conveyed by the cheap regulations of the inland book post. It must, however, be borne in mind that this does not equally apply to the *foreign* book post, which, with a single exception, is restricted solely to *printed* matter.

The facilities now afforded for interchanging our lucubrations with our French, Belgian, American and many German correspondents, are scarcely used one-tenth as much as would be the case were they more generally known and understood.

Thus to Belgium and France a packet of *printed* papers under 4 oz. costs only 3d., under 8 oz. only 6d., under 1 lb. only 1s. Printed books can also be sent to Sardinia and Spain for little over the above rates, and to Central Italy (*viâ* France and Sardinia) at twice the above rates; but no *bound* books can be sent through the post to Spain. Printed matter can also be sent at the French rates to many parts of Germany, provided it is addressed "*viâ* France," but is liable to some additional charge on delivery.

Any pamphlet not weighing more than 8 oz. may be sent to the United States

at the rate of 2*d.* an oz.; but only one can be sent in a single cover.

The rate of postage for book packets to India, Ceylon and to Hong Kong (*via* Southampton) is four times the home rate; that is, 4*d.* for 4 oz., 1*s.* 4*d.* for 1 lb.

Of course, in all cases, a book packet must be open at the ends, and the postage must always be prepaid.

ENTOMOLOGY IN AMERICA.

A LETTER, recently received, from our transatlantic correspondent, Dr. Clemens, contains so much valuable information on the Micro-Lepidoptera of Pennsylvania that we deem it advisable to publish nearly the whole of it.

There is such a thoroughness and painstakingness about Dr. Clemens' observations that we have the most sanguine expectations of his future entomological career, and his lately published 'Synopsis of North American Sphingidæ' will be read with great interest for the valuable philosophical disquisitions contained in the introductory portion of the treatise.

Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S.,
October 10, 1859.

My dear Sir,—I had the pleasure to send you, by last week's steamer, a little box containing a few of the cocoons of some of our Micos. I hope you will receive them safely, and that their confinement and transatlantic voyage may not injure the pupæ. Should the pupæ of this lot produce imagos, I will gladly send you others hereafter. This I can

easily do, probably during the summer, as but ten days will expire before they reach you, and my observations during the last and the present summer have put me in possession of the history of many larvæ. Some of them are very troublesome to rear, and in many instances I have been entirely unsuccessful in carrying them through their transformations. One species which I found this season, for the first time, in abundance, all, I believe, died in the larva state, notwithstanding the assiduous attention I gave it, and all my devices contrived for its benefit. I will not trouble you to read the particulars of its history—unfortunate history, I should say—at the present time.

* * * * *

My first paper on the Tineina will appear, sometime during this month, in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences:' in it I describe four genera, and give figures of the heads, wings, &c., like those in your 'Insecta Britannica.' I know nothing of the primary states of two of these genera, and as the perfect insects are quite distinct in their characters from any genus described in your work, I have pronounced them to be new. The plan on which the publication of the 'Proceedings' is conducted does not include illustration, except at the expense of the author; therefore I will not continue these papers with plates beyond another number or two in the 'Proceedings,' and if I cannot induce Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, to continue them as I work up the material in my collection, I will cease to publish them.

* * * * *

One of the most interesting species amongst the cocoons I sent to you will

doubtless be *Phyllocnistis vitegenella*. The larva mines the leaves of *Vitis cordifolia* in an exceedingly long, winding, narrow track, just sufficiently broad to accommodate its body. The track is not transparent, and the entire parenchyma of the leaf is not consumed, so that in appearance it is not unlike the tracings left by snails. Just before undergoing its transformation the larva enlarges its mine sufficiently to enable it to throw the leaf into a small fold and weave its cocoon.

The larva is without feet or prolegs. The body tapers posteriorly somewhat, with the sides of the segments slightly projecting, but flattened, and the middle cylindrically elevated. The head is thin, flat and circular, with the mandibles forming an appendage in front on the median line. The head is number-brown. The body shining, translucent, whitish on the sides and dark green in the middle. It is somewhat viscid, adhering to whatever touches it after the larva is taken from the mine. When this is done it makes little or no voluntary movement, and does not retreat in its mine when touched. The larva is apparently very delicate and is easily killed, indeed does not survive the gentlest handling and examination. * * * * *

In the leaf of the same plant (*V. cordifolia*) I found, a few weeks since, another *Antispila* larva; another much larger one in a species of domestic grape ("The Isabella"); another in a species of *Cornus*, and another in the leaf of the Hickory.

Aspidisca splendoriferella. *Aspidisca* is a genus very close to *Antispila*. The mine of the larva is similar, but much smaller, and although the cocoon is very small, but little of the mine is left after the membranes of the leaf are cut. It

feeds on the leaf of *Crataegus tomentosa*.

The larva has the head much smaller than the first segment, rounded above and elliptical. The body is flattened and tapers from the anterior rings, but the first ring is smaller than the second. The segments are rather deeply incised, the thoracic obtusely rounded at the sides, and the remainder each with a lateral nodule or mamilla. Without legs or prolegs, but on the second and third thoracic rings, *both on the ventral and dorsal surfaces*, are spots or cup-like depressions, two on each ring, capable of being contracted and expanded; so also, from the sixth to the ninth inclusive, on the ventral surface are oval central spots of a similar kind, one on each ring, and on the ring next the last is a protuberance, both dorsal and ventral, with *two* cup-like depressions on each surface. These are not supplied with hooks, and, if they are substitutes for feet, must act like *suckers*. These cup-like depressions are pale brown; the head dark brown; the body brown, [tinged] with blackish along the dorsal and ventral surfaces.

The mine is a small transparent blotch, but little larger than what is sufficient to form the case, with the "frass" deposited collectively. The case is oval, rather pointed at the extremities, and is secured to some object by one of its ends tied down on a little white silken button. The larva carries the case quite a distance some time before finally securing it.

As the perfect insect is very small, I will give you its characters, and beg, when your specimens appear, that you will verify my diagnosis.

Head smooth. Ocelli none. Forehead or vertex rounded. Eyes very small, not visible from above and scarcely visible in front. Antennæ held extended laterally,

very short, scarcely one half as long as the fore wings and about twice the length of the head, rather thick, obtuse, with diameter equal, roughened with scales. Maxillary palpi none. Labial palpi none. Tongue none.

I supposed at first this insect must belong to *Tinagma*, but it differs from it in the neuration of the wings, in ornamentation, and in its characters as given above. The perfect insect is very beautiful. I will not describe it, although your specimens will not appear until next spring.

I send you a leaf of *Ostrya Virginica*, containing what to me is a novel mine. I found it for the first time a few days ago, when looking for cocoons intended for you. I should be glad to learn whether you know of a larva having a similar habit. The mine begins along the midribs, and scarcely ever exceeds the limits of the two veins, between which it is first commenced. Its peculiarity consists in the construction of lateral walls of "frass" within the mine, that are extended as the mine increases in length, forming a tube, transparent above and below, which leads to an opaque one alongside of the midrib of the leaf. When the larva is alarmed or disturbed it retreats along the way, and conceals itself under the opaque portion along the midrib. It quits the leaf to undergo its transformation and weave a little ovoid cocoon.

I sent you a *Lithocolletis* which mines this leaf also, and there is still another species in it, which had not become pupa at that time, whose cocoon is a little ovoid mass formed of "frass."

* * * * *

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 168.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.]

ACCOMMODATION.

At the last Meeting of the Entomological Society of London, the want of accommodation became painfully manifest. The room was cram-full; though there was no fire, and it was December, it became necessary to open the windows. Every seat was occupied, and some persons were perched in the window-sills; and if a person moved from his seat for the purpose of making some exhibition, it was very possible, if the process was prolonged, his seat would be occupied in the interval, and he himself thus shut out, seatless, reminding the more juvenile portion of the Meeting of that time-honoured game "puss-in-the-corner."

The injurious effect of the crowded state of the rooms upon the health of the Members of the Society is shown by the constant withdrawals of young Members, who, after struggling painfully for a year or two, retire from the scene; they feel unable to cope with all the disagreeables of the monthly meetings, and however much they might relish the scientific discussions, they cannot induce their lungs to enjoy a vitiated atmosphere, almost devoid of oxygen.

Under all these circumstances our readers will be glad to hear that the subject of a change of domicile is again pressing upon the attention of the Society.

The remarks of a bashful gentleman, who always seeks the hindmost benches, that the objects exhibited do not travel uniformly "boustrophedon" along the benches, and that consequently those nearest the fire-place see but little of those novelties,—the simple mention of which has made their mouths water,—led to some discussion on the most desirable *form* of the new rooms to be sought by the Society.

One facetious gentleman, who sat near the door, appeared to suggest that we should engage a shooting-gallery, as he deemed it important that we should sit *round* a *long* table. Now a table to accommodate fifty or sixty persons must necessarily be very long; but, as this gentleman observed, though we should require, according to his views, a *long* room, it need not be very *wide*; hence the tubular form seems now gravely recommended as best adapted for a scientific society.

To this, however, there would be the drawback of the difficulty of those situated at the arctic pole of this tube communicating their ideas, without

speaking-trumpets, to those at the opposite extremity.

Mr. Waterhouse cited the example of the Entomological Society of France, but we doubt whether it would be advisable to follow that example too closely. Owing to the difficulty there of hearing from one end of the table to the other, it frequently occurs that half a dozen different discussions are simultaneously carried on at intervals round the table, and the would-be listener finds himself bewildered in a perfect Babel!

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RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

OBSERVATIONS.

Gelechia Costella.—On the 15th of August last I visited Temple Mills, Hackney, and collected a few dozen leaves of *Arundo phragmites*, mined, as I supposed, entirely by the larvæ of *Elachista cerusella*. On looking at them

a few days afterwards I found that several larvæ had vacated their mines, turned to pupæ, and were adhering to the food-plant, and amongst them was a pupa of a dark brown: this pupa I placed in a jam-pot by itself, and on the 28th out came a specimen of *Gelechia Costella*.—CHARLES HEALY, 74, *Napier Street, Hoxton, N.*; Dec. 12.

EXCHANGE.

Colias Edusa.—Having still about thirty specimens of this insect to spare, most of them in good condition (and a good many of them being females), I shall be happy to exchange them for good specimens of

Grapta C-album,

Cænonympha Davus,

Erebia Blandina,

... *Cassiope* (especially),

Polyommatus Artaxerxes,

or any of the clear-winged Sphinges. The specimens not in good condition I will divide equally among the applicants. Please to write before sending boxes.—S. L. RICHARDS, *S. L. Richards', Furlington Rectory, Havant, Hunts*; December 5.

Exchange.—I have specimens of the following insects, mostly in fine condition, which I wish to exchange:—

Sphecia Bembeciformis

Trochilium Ichneumoniforme

... *Formicæforme*

Philca Irrorella

Nudaria Senex

Leucania Conigera

... *Obsoleta*

... *Straminea*

Nonagria Geminipuncta (not fine)

... *Typhæ*

... *Crassicornis*

Apamea Fibrosa

Caradrina Alsines

Agrotis Luccinea

Orthosia Macilenta

Nyssia Hispidaria

Botys Flavalis.

My desiderata are those numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual' as follows:—24, 43, 53, 59, 88, 90, 108, 109, 112, 113, 119, 124, 130, 134, 142, 151, 152, 178, 183, 188, 203, 215, 218, 225, 248, 250, 255, 268, 276, 279, 294, 296, 299, 315, 321, 324, 325, 345, 355, 363, 365, 378, 383, 386, 387, 391, 397, 399, 405, 408, 417, 419, 421, 422, 429, 442, 449, 459, 460, 472, 506, 510, 517, 566, 638, 719. No insects are wanted but such as are in fine condition.—JAMES DUTTON, 2, *Theresa Place, Hammersmith*; December 6.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—15, 34, 173, 305, 318, 402, and should be glad to exchange them for any of the under-mentioned:—33, 38, 39, 41, 46, 50, 55, 62, 148, 157 to 159, 163, 166, 182, 204, 238, 392, 393, 428. Gentlemen had better write first. As mine are good specimens, none but good ones are expected in return.—HENRY STEPHENSON, *No. 5 Court, Holland Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool*.

Address wanted.—Wanted to know the correct address of G. A. Almond, who was paid £1 on my account last spring to enable him to collect insects in Scotland, a portion of which insects were to be supplied by him to his subscribers; as I have written to his address, in Oliver Street, Birkenhead, twice since his return from Scotland, and have received no answer, I shall be obliged to any one who will inform me of his correct address, that I may take the necessary steps.—THOMAS HAGUE, *Dog and Partridge Inn, Stalybridge*.

An Entomologist Lost.—In No. 150 of the 'Intelligencer' (August 13, 1859), Mr. W. A. Lewis offers eggs of *Z. Æsculi* for exchange. I wrote to him, and at his request sent him a box of insects, but have heard nothing from him since; and as letters appear to have no effect upon him

I have began to think he may be defunct, so have taken this my only plan of discovering if such be the case. Should he still be extant, and this meet his eye, I beg to say that my address is still the same as when I wrote to him.—C. CAMPBELL, *Manchester*; Dec. 10.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA ARENELLA.

The egg is no doubt laid, when the spring is well advanced, by the hibernated female. The larva feeds especially upon *Centaurea nigra* and *Scabiosa*, but it feeds also upon *Carduus lanceolatus*, *Arctium lappa*, and probably upon many other of the Compositæ. Its ordinary mode of procedure is to fold a piece of the leaf over, upwards, or if the leaf is narrow it unites the two lateral edges, thus forming a tube; but sometimes it constructs a silken gallery on the under side of the leaf; this I have especially noticed to be the case with larvæ which fed on *Carduus lanceolatus*. The larva issues from its tube or gallery for the purpose of feeding, but hurriedly retreats thereto on any alarm, and it frequently removes from one leaf to another, so that its deserted habitations are sometimes rather numerous. The feeding larva may be found from the end of June to the beginning of August; at the latter period they become full fed, and then descend to the surface of the earth, where they undergo their transformation to the pupa state. In about three weeks the perfect insect appears, but keeps much concealed during the autumnal months, being far more frequently seen in the spring after hibernation.

H. T. STANTON.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The following thoughts on the above subject have occurred to me, and perhaps you can find room for them in your pages.

In the first place, with the exception of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, of which it may be presumed we know all our native species, we have not even an approximate idea of the species which inhabit any area. Twenty years ago, before the method of attracting the Noctuina by sugar was practised, many species had not been found in places where they have since been discovered to be abundant; and even now there must be species in well-hunted districts which have not yet been seen. And when we consider, moreover, the vast tracts of country that have not been explored at all in respect of Noctuina, it is quite certain that there are numerous species of which we do not know the range. The same argument will hold good in the other divisions of Lepidoptera. I do not allude to species which have not yet been discovered in Britain, but to those which are well-known in several parts of the country. It is evident, therefore, that tables of distribution founded upon such imperfect data must lead to erroneous conclusions.

Secondly, the division of the country into eighteen provinces is arbitrary, because, as in any one of them the conditions of elevation and temperature, soil and vegetation may and do vary, and are not restricted to the limits laid down, we have not a natural principle to work from or to. What, for instance, do we

learn in respect of geographical distribution from knowing that *Agrotis lucerneæ* is found at Edinburgh, in Wales, at Plymouth, the Isle of Wight and Dover, and not at intermediate places? Are we to suppose that it is restricted to these localities, or that it exists in others but has not yet been found? It seems to me that the most we can do (at any rate at the present time) with regard to a species, is to ascertain its *range* from South to North and from East to West, noting the peculiarities of elevation, temperature, soil and vegetation existing in the several localities. By such means only can we learn anything of circumstances necessary to the existence of a species, and not by saying that it occurs within certain wide and arbitrary areas, though it may be only in a small portion thereof. For it must always be borne in mind that animals are formed for and adapted to the circumstances in which they are to live, as is exemplified, for instance, in the Marsupialia, whose structure and economy are strikingly suited to the arid regions to which they are confined.

Thirdly, supposing we could approximate to a complete table of the range of species in this our strip of land, which, considered with reference to Europe, is in all respects exceptional, what should we have done towards a knowledge of the geographical distribution of Lepidoptera or the causes which govern it? Clearly, we could deduce from our labours no general law, and we should be able to do very little more than to tell the collector that if he went to a certain place at a certain time, he might meet with a certain species, although—from the well-known variation with respect to numbers in the appearance of many species—this information could be only conditional.

Let the Lepidopterists, if they will, prepare lists of the range of our species of Lepidoptera, but let them not proceed upon an arbitrary and unnatural principle, nor call the facts accumulated an example of the general geographical distribution of species. To accomplish such a work would require data collated all through Europe, and I fear that the attempts now making in our restricted limits will only convey the idea of how narrow are the views entertained by our British Lepidopterists, and to which I have otherwise, on a former occasion, alluded.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.

REMARKS ON *LASIOCAMPA QUERCUS*,

Lin. (*L. CALLUNÆ*, *Palmer*, *VAR.*)

BY MR. EDLESTON.

FOR years past it has been the custom with northern collectors in want of this species to visit the Moors and Bogs (called "Mosses" down here) in spring, collect the larvæ on heather, and feed them on hawthorn till they assume the pupa state; what remain unchanged are thrown away. If a female is bred, she is taken to the Moors or Bogs, and the males are attracted in great numbers. Those pupæ which do not come out are kept till the following season; hence the idea gets abroad, "It is a heather-feeder, two years to come to maturity, and various months given for its appearance in the perfect state."

During the last two years I have paid some attention to the subject, as regards the district of Bowdon, which is four miles from Carrington Moss. We have

nothing but the *Callunæ* variety in this part. So far from the larva being confined to the heather, it is abundant in the lanes, feeding apparently on almost everything growing in the fences; to find them in these situations is an arduous task, compared to the heather. In the neighbourhood of the Moors, generally bleak and barren districts, where stone walls occur in lieu of fences, the heather is the only place to find them. The larva taken in spring vary in appearance and also in size: in their later stages they grow with amazing rapidity; they remain in the cocoon about a month, but others remain till the following season; some of the larvæ will continue feeding till August and September, and then go into cocoon. The moths continue on the wing from the end of June into August. I think it is very probable that the first moths which make their appearance are those which have passed the winter in the pupa state, and the constant flight of the moths is kept up into August from the present season's cocoons.

In the 'Annales Ent. Soc. France, 1858,' is an elaborate communication on this subject by M. Guenée, with figures of the young larvæ of *Quercus* and *Callunæ*. The difference is then very striking, but as they get older the larvæ cannot be separated. Your readers who are interested in the subject must refer to the above, being too long for the pages of the 'Intelligencer.'

Callunæ is said to vary but little; it is, in fact, *most variable*, especially the males: some are very small, others very large; some deep chocolate, others reddish brown. I possess a male and female olive-brown; the basal tawny patch is developed in an extraordinary manner, through all gradations to none at all;

the tawny bands assume all sorts of forms, sometimes very broad down to a narrow streak; others occur, but rarely, without any band at all. The female is not so liable to these extraordinary changes; it is chiefly in the tone of colour, some are very dark and others very light; the largest and darkest females are from the Moors.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Shepherd for four males of the southern *Quercus* with exceedingly broad tawny bands; it appears to be an uncommon variety there, and this form in *Callunæ* is rare down here. To Mr. Doubleday I am indebted for specimens of *Quercus* from Epping; these are small and appear as if the breed was running out,—unless they migrate northwards the tribe would become extinct: he was kind enough to send me ten larvæ this season; all died in the cocoon, and believe the same fate attended his own. I was desirous of trying the experiment of taking our males with these southern females, and observing the result of their union; another season I hope to be more successful.

In my opinion we have but a single species (*Quercus*, Lin.), whose headquarters are the Moors and Mosses of the North. From the end of June into August the males fly with amazing vigour in search of the females. In the highly cultivated districts, like Bowdon, where fences, lanes, &c., occur, we have not the same opportunity of observing their numbers on the wing, unless we attract them with a female.

Below I give you a few extracts from my journal, showing what peculiar habits occur through all the stages.

1858.

May 12. Carrington Moss; on the heather picked up six *Callunæ* larvæ variable in size.

July 14. Carrington Moss; find female *Callunæ* been out some time.

July 23. Four of the above larvæ in cocoon for some days past.

July 24. Carrington Moss; *Callunæ* flying in abundance; on my return home male *Callunæ* bred (larva, May 12), and two of the larvæ still feeding.

Aug. 2. Another larva in cocoon; female bred; take her to Carrington Moss to attract males; select some twenty fine specimens.

Aug. 6. Bred another female *Callunæ*.

Aug. 7. Take her to Carrington; males visit her in great abundance; find an old female on the heather depositing her eggs.

Aug. 10. Eggs of *Callunæ*, laid 24th July, hatch to day.

Leaving home at this date for three weeks, the single larva (still feeding) was turned out into the garden, and two pupæ remain over till next season.

1859.

May 9. Carrington Moss; get six or eight larvæ of *Callunæ*, various sizes. Mr. Sidebotham a few also.

May 13. Receive from Mr. Doubleday ten larvæ of *Quercus* nearly full-grown; ours not more than half-grown.

May 27. Most of Mr. Doubleday's larvæ in cocoon.

June 10. Carrington larvæ grown amazingly, but do not appear inclined to form cocoons.

June 11. Leave home till the 28th.

June 21. See *Callunæ* on the wing over heather at the foot of Skiddaw, Cumberland.

June 27. My people write me female *Callunæ* (last year's cocoon) bred, taken to Carrington Moss, where another female was found on the heather; attract the males in great abundance, and the larvæ taken May 9th are still feeding.

July 7. Mr. Sidebotham breeds two female *Callunæ*; my larvæ, taken same time, still feeding.

July 8. Bred another female; last season's cocoon; place her in the garden at Bowdon, and attracts the males in plenty; and again the next day Mr. Sidebotham's female, kept in the coach-house at Sale, is visited by a host of males; on the same day males observed on the wing in the parish of Hale.

July 12. *Callunæ* flying abundantly at Bowdon, and a female picked up on the fence.

July 16. Carrington Moss, *Callunæ* in plenty.

July 18. Ditto, ditto, and a female found at Sale.

July 19. One of the Carrington larvæ (May 9th) in cocoon; the others refuse to go into cocoon.

I leave home for three weeks.

R. S. EDLESTON.

Bowdon; Dec. 7.

A LAMENT FOR THE LARGE COPPER.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Much as collectors may have to answer for their attacks on *Chrysophanus dispar*, yet I believe that neither to them nor to the burning of the surface-growth of the fens is the extinction of this butterfly due, as is set forth by your correspondent (No. 166, p. 79). Up to a certain date, of which I am not certain, but I think it was fourteen or fifteen years ago, the species had survived all adverse influences, and was not at all rare; for almost any quantity could be bought of the London dealers. But suddenly there came a flood, at the time when the insect was in the larva state; all the broods were drowned, and afterwards there was not a solitary specimen to gladden the eyes of a collector.

I made a pilgrimage to Whittlesea Mere in 1841, on purpose to see the

beauties alive; but it rained every day during the week I was there, and I only saw a solitary specimen, which ventured to open its wings during a transient gleam of sunshine. Now, whenever I look at that butterfly in my cabinet, the recollection of the moment when it flashed its glory before me always comes like a new pleasure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DOUGLAS.

Lee; Dec. 6, 1859.

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W. F. intends working the Fens next season.

*King's Old Gateway,
Cambridge; Dec. 12.*

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[PRICE 1d.]

CHRISTMAS.

At this period of the year it is incumbent upon us to say something seasonable; but unfortunately the intimate connection between Entomology and Christmas-time is not at first sight apparent.

If we reflect on the position of our younger readers who are "at home for the holidays," we yet fancy that only a very few of those located in the most rural situations will be disposed to devote their time practically, during the ensuing week, to Entomology, and by digging for pupæ, and by hunting out hybernating *Coleoptera*, to occupy their time profitably. Children's parties are far more likely to be the staple commodity at present, and the dormant *Curculionidæ* can wait till the festivities are at end; time enough even then before the schools re-open.

If we reflect on the position of the Members of University Entomological Associations, we still feel doubtful whether the ensuing week will find them doing much in the service of Entomology. During these short days,

visiting and gastronomic performances, so essential to being considered "a good fellow," make great inroads upon the time of all of us just now.

Should we turn our attention to those more advanced, still there is the same distraction from the favourite Science, and we should not be surprised if at the next Meeting of the Entomological Society of London, owing to the numerous engagements elsewhere (we ourselves shall be in Devonshire), the Meeting-room may be found fully as large as is required for the accommodation of the Members present. But we hope that, even should that be the case, the subject which appeared *so pressing* three weeks ago will not be lost sight of, and though, under existing circumstances, all the shooting-galleries in the Metropolis may be bespoken for other purposes, yet we trust the necessity of accommodating the Members of the Society better than at present will impel some active, energetic individual to ferret out and apprise us of *a new locality within the Metropolitan district!*

Theoretically the number of Members of the Society is unlimited, but

whilst the space in which the Society meets is limited, a restriction is necessarily placed on the members who can attend.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left King's Old Gateway, my address is now—W. FARREN, 1, Elm Street, Cambridge; Dec. 14.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from London, my address is—CHARLES G. BARRETT, 147, James Street, Dublin.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures near Taunton.—I send you the following list of somewhat local insects, which have turned up here during the past season. With two exceptions (*Sphinx Convolvuli* and *Hydracia Petasitis*) they fell into my hands. The nomenclature follows Mr. Doubleday's arrangement.

N. Lucina. This pretty little Fritillary is extremely local here, though not rare; its flight, as far as my experience goes, is confined to a small spot about fifteen or a dozen yards square, covered with fern and low plants, on a hill-side.

S. Convolvuli. At rest.

P. Populi. At light.

S. Illustraria. Do., and on palings.

E. Fuscantaria. At light.

A. Trigemina. Beating.

M. Alternata. A few at light.

A. Rubidata. Mothing, and at light.

C. Gemmaria. At light. My observations as regards the different times of appearance of the two sexes have been exactly the reverse of Mr. Rogers'; I took no males till October, and since then have seen no females.

P. Vitalbata. Beating.

S. Rhamnata. Mothing.

C. Picata. Beating.

... Silaceata. Do.

D. Furcula. Larvæ.

P. Cassinea. At light.

A. Leporina. Larvæ. I have never seen the fact noticed that so many of our birch-feeding larvæ seem to relish alder, if not to prefer it to their more orthodox diet. The few British examples we have of *Bicuspis* have fed chiefly, if not entirely, on the latter tree. The larvæ of *Leporina* and pupæ of *Dromedarius* are found commonly on and beneath it, and here in our oak woods *C. Pusaria* and *A. Gædarta* may be beaten *ad libitum* amongst the low alder bushes; yet all these have the reputation of being birch insects. Indeed, though we have no birch within many miles, I don't quite despair of taking *Carmelita* here.

X. Conspicillaris. One pupa dug at elm. I could see no distinction between it and the ordinary naked pupæ of the *Taniocampa*, &c., which one always meets with at that tree.

H. Petasitis. At light.

D. Templi. Do.

S. Retusa. Mothing.

H. Genistæ. Palings.

C. Nupta. At sugar; extremely shy.

P. Purpuralis. At light.

B. Asinalis. Mothing.

—W. G. RAWLINSON, *The Chestnuts, Taunton; Dec. 14.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Larvæ of Thecla W-album.—I beat ten larvæ of this species from wych elm at West Wickham in the middle of last May, and as they did not agree very exactly with the description in the 'Manual,' I send you a description:—Onisciform, each segment raised into a crest or ridge, divided by the dorsal line, and also by an oblique line in each side of every segment: all these lines are completely cut into the crests. Colour pea-green, the raised portions of the segments strongly tinged with yellow; head black, retractile. When full fed the dorsal line becomes brown, and that colour gradually spreads through the other lines and over the whole body; this occupies a day or two, when they spin up. I put in earth and moss, to try whether they preferred it, but only one spun up underneath the moss, two on the glass which covered the galley-pot in which they were, and the remainder among the leaves. One larva was very small (only one-fourth grown when some of the others spun up), and he appeared to have a very depraved taste, for he attacked and partially devoured both those which had spun up on the glass, although there was plenty of fresh food, upon which others were feeding. This is the first instance I have met with of cannibalism in a butterfly larva, and it was properly punished, for although he fed up very rapidly after his unnatural feast, when he spun up he had not sufficient vigour to turn to a pupa, as all the others had done, but turned black and died.

The remainder assumed the perfect state in about a fortnight.—C. G. BARRETT, 147, James Street, Dublin; Dec. 14.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I am desirous of clearing up my store boxes of the following insects, which I have for exchange; they are all in first-rate condition:—2, 3 (male and female, of which I have three or four dozen), 10, 12, 18, 32, 36, 37, 54, 74, 607, 613 and 762. I should be glad of any of the following, *if in good condition and well-set*:—11, 20, 24, 38, 41 to 43, 50, 51, 59, 62, 66 to 71, 75, 86, 88 to 98, 101 to 103, 499 to 501, 504 to 508, 510, 511, 514 to 522; any local species of the Noctuidae, Bombycidae, Pyralidinae or Tortricinae. Applicants will oblige by writing before sending boxes, and those gentlemen who do not hear from me before a week after the date of their letters may conclude that their offers are not accepted.—HENRY R. COX, 1, Gloucester Villas, New Cross, S.E.; Dec. 19.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEIDAE.

DEPRESSARIA PALLORELLA.

The egg is no doubt deposited in spring by the hibernated female. The larva feeds, in June and July, on *Centaurea Scabiosa* and *C. Jacea* (in captivity it will also eat *Centaurea nigra*); it rolls up the leaves in a tubular form, just in the style of *Depressaria Arenella* and *Liturella*; it is full fed about the middle of July, and then descends to the surface of the ground, where it constructs a slight cocoon. Towards the end of August the perfect insect makes its

appearance, and may be met with during the two following months, and occasionally in the spring after hibernation.

H. T. STANTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have been perusing with some interest the number of the 'Intelligencer' which contains Mr. Kirby's paper on the "Distribution of the Sphingina," and I think he has done his work very well, and filled in the provinces far more completely than I should have thought possible: and now that the subject is fresh, and you have it so much in your power to direct any future efforts, I should be very glad to hear from you whether some improvement might not be contrived in one or two particulars.

What has always appeared to me the weak point of these "generalized" summaries is that all the authorities, good, bad or doubtful, stand upon the same footing; so that in case of any one trying at some future occasion to obtain strict accuracy he will have to go over all the work of collecting information afresh, whereas if it were seen which numerals (provinces) depend upon names such as Bond, Doubleday, &c, they might be considered as settled beyond challenge, which I think you will agree can hardly be the case with some of the provinces at present.

A plan adopted by Gray, in the 'Freshwater and Land Shells' (ed. 1840), is that of a series of columns of the same number as the provinces, each headed at the top only with its numeral, and then another series of numerals

denote the different authorities. Perhaps a scheme of this kind would answer, only I am afraid the printing of columns is expensive.

Do you think this could be carried out? or would a simple statement of who are answerable for each province be sufficient?

Turning to your leading article (and I suppose it will not be the last after the grand "Revival" which you have created in the geographical line), a plan of combining provinces is suggested, and a very good one too, when you wish to condense results, but would it not be a pity to lose the separate particulars if you can get them?

I hope you have got the fourth volume of Mr. Watson's 'Cybele,' published this year; there is so much information and so skilfully arranged. He has adopted a longitudinal and latitudinal subdivision of the provinces, and I hope you will give entomologists an opportunity of adopting them too. Might not something too be done in ascertaining the *altitude* to which the several species attain?

Do you think the term "Area" is properly understood as equal the sum of the province, and therefore tantamount to "Range"? When so few entomologists perhaps have seen the book the term cannot be too clearly explained; and is it not too soon to try the Geometræ yet? Is there not great risk of mistakes and incompleteness, unless you try and prevent the pace being such as to "run away with the coach."

The more I have thought of it the more do I feel convinced that the food-plant has but very slight effect upon the distribution of insects; I am sure most of the Lepidoptera are far less particular in their food than is generally supposed;

and though the absence of the proper food may, in certain cases, act negatively *as a check*, I do not think there is any reason to expect to find the insect as widely dispersed as its food-plant (as was lately asserted in the 'Intelligencer' by one of the contributors). It is climate, I believe, on which most stress should be laid, and an application of Mr. Watson's plan of the seventh chapter in 'Cybele,' vol. iv., would I think bring this out clearly, and the very abundance of insects in the south-east corner of England depends, I believe, partly upon the *hotter* and *drier* summer.

I am truly glad to see you have given such an impulse to this kind of enquiry. As you may suppose, my time has been almost entirely given to Botany; I have been working hard at a Supplement to the 'Flora Veetensis.'

Yours obediently,

A. G. MORE.

Cambridge; Dec. 10.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR GEOLOGICAL RANGE OF BUTTERFLIES.

BY MR. HODGKINSON.

PERHAPS the few remarks I have to make, concerning the casual appearance or otherwise of what are considered our less common species, may be of some little use to those who take an interest in the known distribution of our butterflies; and probably if others would make known what they *really* know respecting species that occur or have been taken in their respective districts, we might arrive at something interesting, but not conclusive. What I mean by *really* knowing is; that

men or boys will not insert lists of insects that never have been taken up to the present time, but may be some day met with. I may instance a list which appeared in the 'Intelligencer,' a few weeks ago, informing us that *Pamphila Linea* occurred at Carlisle, whereas it is *Sylvanus* that occurs, and not *Linea*, of which you appear to be cognizant by your noting York as its northern range as yet. There were also other errors in the same list, such as *Sphinx Ligustri*, *Halius Quercana*, &c., being taken there; those species have not as yet occurred—at least been bred or captured. I should be greatly interested to know authentically of such occurrences. It is too bad of parties so heedlessly to mislead those who are engaged in any scientific pursuit. You, Mr. Editor, are not supposed to know each individual's competency to determine one species from another, but in the butterflies I think one should expect to keep right, being such a short creed to learn. I will now note a few, and you can reckon your own latitudes and longitudes, and draw your own observations; suffice it to say there is nothing I note down here but I have questioned the parties very minutely and sceptically upon odd points.

Leucophasia Sinapis I have known taken at Dunham Park, near Manchester; it is abundant for a few miles round Grange, on the western and northern sides of Morecambe Bay, also at Windermere more sparingly, and about the West Cumberland Lakes very thinly strewn; by Ullswater, which is more eastward, it is more numerous; but in the neighbourhood of Carlisle I have not known of more than half a dozen specimens being taken within a circuit of twelve miles.

Colias Edusa. Many have been taken

here, also on the west coast of Cumberland, but those only during the past two or three years, only three specimens having been seen for fifty years in Cumberland (Mr. Heysham's authority).

Colias Hyale. My father had an odd specimen under his hat close to Carlisle, last year; he knows *Hyale* well, and I could not persuade him to think it into *Edusa*.

Pieris Daplidice. See a communication in the 'Intelligencer,' from Mr. Mason, of Grange (Intel. iv. 194), last year's capture; I should suppose him to be correct in this, as he certainly does know female Orange-tips. It is perhaps not generally known that Grange is in Lancashire.

Gonepteryx Rhamni. Only an odd specimen seen here as we go to the limestone range, on by Kendal, Grange, &c., it is common. I never knew any to be taken near Carlisle, or yet in Cumberland; in Northumberland, the adjoining county on the eastern side, it again appears on the limestone range.

Thecla Betulae. You are already acquainted with its occurrence in North Lancashire.

Thecla Rubi. It occurs from here to Carlisle.

Thecla Quercus. Only odd ones here; not met with at Grange, but occurs plentifully near Carlisle.

Chrysophanus Dispar. In 1847 I saw a specimen in Barron Wood—a very unlikely place for *Dispar*; but it might possibly have been *Chryseis*: indeed, it was so very simple in its action that I made sure of only having to let it fly into my net; it flitted up during the sun's gloom, and settled on a young birch trunk. My brother and I say it was a "big Copper," and we are not "green-horns" exactly. I put my net to it to make it fly off, and it only just flitted over our heads again and settled among the long grass, and it then became a matter of history. I communicated the

fact at the time to my friend Mr. Double-day. I may add that at the time there was a large Mere, which has since undergone the process of "tapping" referred to by Mr. Jenkins. Allow me just to say that I think there are plenty of Meres still, and broad ditches too, that will yet yield *Dispar*. I have been informed that one was taken near Manchester some thirty years ago.

Polyommatus Argiolus. Only an odd specimen taken near here; in Grange district it is very common among the holly. This species appears to be most common in the limestone districts; it gets more thinly strewn as you go on by Windermere, and among the Cumberland Lake Districts I am not aware of its being taken at all, and only one specimen in Cumberland, and that a few miles east of Carlisle; it again appears in the adjoining county of Northumberland, in the limestone district, more frequently.

Polyommatus Ægon. A man well acquainted with this species told me he had taken it near Lancaster in plenty, some years ago; the place has not been visited since. It has not been taken further North as yet.

Polyommatus Agestis. Occurs in plenty near Grange; not known to be taken elsewhere in Lancashire, and has not yet been taken in Cumberland.

Polyommatus Corydon you are aware of being a Lancashire and Westmoreland species.

Nemeobius Lucina. Only in North Lancashire, about Grange; scattered over the Lake District sparingly, and in Barron Wood, Cumberland, which is the only locality there. This species is double-brooded.

Argynnis Paphia. Very sparingly throughout Lancashire. Mr. Gregson saw it in plenty near Kendal last season; only some two or three taken in Cumberland.

Argynnis Adippe. Not seen any in

Lancashire, only near Grange; it is common there and on banks of Windermere, and then disappears; only one specimen taken in Cumberland, which I took twenty-five years ago, in Newbiggen Wood, near Carlisle.

Argynnis Aglaia. Occurs in many districts near Preston, and in Barron Wood, near Carlisle.

Argynnis Lathonia. I saw a pair, some twenty-six years ago, in a clover-field, when I was catching *Gamma*, in September; I could easily have caught them, but did not attach much importance to them then; I had them under my cap, but was not anxious about securing them; the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway sheds now stand upon the field.

Melitæa Artemis. Rare round here; took it near Grange last summer; it is in profusion near Carlisle.

Melitæa Athalia. Occurs much further North than you note. It is abundant in Brunt Wood, Staffordshire, some forty miles from Manchester, and it has been taken recently at Marple, some nine miles from Manchester.

Vanessa C-album. Odd specimens near here; occurred very freely in Barron Wood some few years ago; we used to find the pupæ hanging to the devil's-bit scabious.

Vanessa Polychloros. Common near Mold, in Wales; this season also at Chester. Only one taken near here, and one or two at Green Row, on the Solway Coast, Cumberland.

Vanessa Antiopa. Taken at Lytham this season, and several others have been taken and seen in the neighbourhood. Mr. Heysham saw this species near Carlisle some forty years ago.

Erebia Blandina. The most southern locality I know of is near Colne, in East Lancashire; this is close to Burnley. I only know of one specimen in Cumberland.

Erebia Cassiope. I have taken this species on Langdale Pikes and Sty

Head, at an elevation of some 2000 feet; I should say, judging from the height given to the summit, this is a great deal lower than your correspondent met with them in Switzerland.

Lasiommata Aegeria. This used to abound here, and has entirely disappeared; it abounds near Grange, but in Cumberland not one has been seen. I saw a specimen at Keswick, said to have been taken near there.

Hipparchia Tithonus. One of our commonest butterflies, though not a specimen been seen in Cumberland; it abounds in Northumberland.

Limnitis Sibylla. Mr. Armstrong, gardener, at Ann's Hill, near Carlisle, told me he saw one for several days in his garden last summer; he is conversant with ordinary species, and has a small collection. I certainly could scarcely credit it, not being its habitat, but he persisted in his opinion, and *Antiopa* was also a guest the same season.

I may here close my remarks; and should like to know whether *W-album* and *Cinxia* have been taken in Argyleshire: I have seen both published as such. I certainly did think I saw several specimens of *Adonis* on Arran in 1847, and a friend of mine (Mr. Doyle, of Manchester) told me, a few days ago, that he thought he saw *Arion* on banks of the Crinan Canal, in Scotland.

J. B. HODGKINSON.

Bispham Street,
Preston.

[We publish Mr. Hodgkinson's remarks *in extenso*, but we are compelled to observe that an insect which a collector thought he saw is not evidence sufficient to establish a scientific fact.]

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 170.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

[PRICE 1d.

'THE ANNUAL.'

WE fear some of our readers will have been expecting an earlier announcement of the publication of 'The Entomologist's Annual for 1860;' however, it is now a *fait accompli*, and the amount of work in the colouring of the Plate, and the delay caused by dark and foggy days to the progress of colouring, must be our excuse for the volume making its *début* a few days later than usual.

The "List of Entomologists," now increased to 1223, occupies a large portion of the volume, and yet we have received upwards of a score of additional names since our Entomological Directory was printed. Truly, the number of collectors in this country seems to be unlimited.

We regret, however, to record that one entomologist, whose name now appears in our list for the first time, is no more.

WILLIAM BENTLEY, formerly of Critchell Place, New North Road, who, twelve or thirteen years ago, occupied a very prominent place among the Lepidopterists of this

country, died, in the beginning of December, at the age of seventy.

Some years ago Mr. Bentley retired from the active pursuit of Entomology, and sold his collection, which forms the nucleus of Mr. Shepherd's magnificent collection.

If those who are curious in such matters will turn to the pages of the 'Entomologist' and of the earlier volumes of the 'Zoologist,' they will find that Mr. Bentley acted as a pioneer for Mr. Doubleday in ruthlessly slaying the multitudinous species which Haworth had created out of mere varieties.

At page 254 of the 'Entomologist' will be found his "Observations on Species and Varieties" of the genus *Agrotis*, and, at p. 316, similar observations on the genus *Caradrina*. Some living authors, in their haste to criticise Haworth, omit to notice that he wrote according to the lights *which he had at the time*; to this fact, however, William Bentley called particular attention in the introduction to his observations on *Caradrina*.

"It must be acknowledged that when the varieties in this genus were first named and described by the author of

'Lepidoptera Britannica,' many of them were comparatively rare, and in some cases only unique specimens were known. With such limited information it is not in the least surprising that they should have been considered distinct species.

"The case is now very different; Lepidoptera has become the favourite order, and we have scientific observers and collectors in almost every county, and by newly devised means vast numbers of Lepidopterous insects are annually captured, thus affording facilities for determining species and varieties."

In the 'Zoologist' for 1845, Mr. Bentley published his lucubrations on the genus *Lozotania*.

Many a young entomologist who never heard of the name of Bentley has profited largely by his labours.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfild, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STAINTON will *not* be "at home" on Wednesday next, January 4th, 1860;

he expects, however, to be at home on the following Wednesday, January 11.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H.—Your communication is received, and shall appear shortly.

OBSERVATIONS.

Gelechia costella.—Mr. Healy's note, at p. 90, is likely to lead young collectors to believe that the larva of *Gelechia costella* feeds upon the common reed; but its food is the Bitter-sweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*). The summer brood feeds chiefly on the leaves, drawing them together, and sometimes enclosing the berries. The autumn brood bores into the stems, does not change to pupa until the spring, and appears in the perfect state in April and May, but if kept indoors will often come out much earlier. I suspect that the larva of Mr. Healy's specimen had migrated to the reed from a neighbouring plant of the Bitter-sweet.—J. W. DOUGLAS, *Lee*; Dec. 19.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA LITURELLA.

The egg of this species is probably laid at the end of autumn, as I am not aware that the perfect insect has ever been observed to hibernate. The larva feeds on the leaves of *Centaurea nigra*, *C. Jacea* and *C. montana*; it rolls up the leaves in a tubular form, in this habit resembling the larvæ of *Arenella* and *Pallorella*, but it feeds earlier in the

season than those species, namely, in the month of May, at the end of which month forward specimens have already obtained their full size, though others are not full fed till the first or second week in June. I believe it generally descends to the surface of the earth to undergo its change to the pupa state. At the end of July or beginning of August the perfect insect makes its appearance, and may be met with during the autumnal months.

H. T. STANTON.

OBSERVATIONS ON LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY G.

HAVING during the past season given a good deal of my spare time to rearing larvæ from the egg, I now venture to send you some notes of my proceedings, in the hope that—though they contain nothing wonderful or new—they may be of use to encourage other beginners to do something in the same way. Till lately I used to throw away in despair the eggs laid by captured moths, but this year I took an entirely opposite course, and kept every egg I could obtain, until, towards the end of summer, I was fairly beaten by numbers.

However, I have succeeded in bringing on to the state, in which they should at present naturally be, nearly sixty broods, varying in number of individuals from 3 to 3×30 , and comprising more than forty species,—having let but one species of all that I took in hand slip through my fingers. The apparatus I have used is that recommended in the 'Annual' for 1855,—the flower-pot and glass cylinder,—and for a preparatory academy it

answers admirably, giving to the juveniles light and security, and to their owner a much better opportunity of watching their forms and movements, whilst they are small and easily hidden, than any less open case can afford. It is also cheap; small flower-pots of course are not costly, and, as to glass cylinders, I use lamp-chimneys of old-fashioned forms, which the chandler was glad enough to get off his hands at a very low rate. When sand, in which to stick the food-plant, cannot be easily procured, fine earth will answer very well, and—if the remark be not thought too obvious—I may hint that, next to a growing plant, a *young* shoot on a bit of *old* wood or stem will last fresh longer than anything else: however, where possible, I always have (instead of leaves or twigs plucked off) a small growing plant, ready potted, before the larvæ are hatched. A little trouble spent in picking up, during one's rambles, seedling oaks, birches, thorns, or clean healthy plants of bedstraw, plantain, &c., will save one a great deal of after-trouble in changing food, as well as lessen the risk of injuring one's stock: a growing plant, if properly managed and proportioned to the number of mouths put upon it, will last good till most larvæ are big enough to be easily and safely moved to their finishing-cage: this may still be a flower-pot, larger of course than the first and covered with lino, stretched (for the sake of more light and better ventilation) domewise over a couple of bent canes, the ends of which are stuck into the earth in the pot, and fastened with—not string—but an elastic band. Of course cages with glass sides would be best for continuing one's observations, but where one has a number of species feeding at one time, a corresponding number of cages would entail a great expense. My

nursery has, for the most part, been a room facing the East, the window being kept partially open night and day; a few things I put out-doors, not so much for their own health as that of the plants on which they were feeding, and which would have needed renewal oftener if kept in the house.

Perhaps I ought to say that my experience has been chiefly confined to Bombyces and Geometræ, and for these reasons:—I do not sugar, and I cannot induce the few Noctuæ that do fall into my hands to part with their eggs, whilst I find Geometræ to be, in this respect, almost as generous as Bombyces. A female moth shut up in a pill-box, is almost sure to give you eggs, and if a sprig of the proper food be put in with her, she will deposit them on that; you have then, on noticing a change in their colour, only to place sprig and all on the growing plant, and the larvæ will walk on to their pasture, without your having to hunt them about with a feather or camel's-hair pencil, neither of which perhaps feels quite so soft to their skins as it does to our own. When the food is unknown I think it is best to allow the larvæ to be hatched in the pill-box, and then give them their choice by putting in small bits of six or seven different things, such as oak, saw, birch, bedstraw, chickweed and dandelion (the food of allied species in some degree guiding one's selection); in a few hours, except perhaps in the case of some aristocrats who are squeamishly select, sundry little holes and notches will appear in the object of their choice, and their owner's feverish anxiety may begin to subside. It is a guess of mine that most of the unknown larvæ feed on low plants, for were they to be found on shrubs or trees they would have been

dislodged thence before now by some energetic collector.

Below is a list of the species about which I have at present any remarks to offer; but, before I stop my pen, I wish to be allowed—as a “mere collector”—to give a shove to the movement now on foot, towards giving us improved descriptions.

While some species seem fixed to one type, for others it is not enough to describe,—not to say a *single* larva,—but any number of individuals, if belonging to the *same brood*; and in others again *locality* appears to cause a good deal of variation; hence probably arises the inaccuracy to be seen in descriptions which come to us stamped with the authority of great names. On the other hand, notes made by detached entomologists on single species sometimes fail in defining what they intend from want of more extended knowledge in the writers, for much of the value of a description depends on its being made with an eye to allied species. For instance, in a great many Loopers one finds the following pattern prevail:—A row of six dorsal markings from fifth to tenth segment (the four middle ones being best defined and coloured, and the first and last more indistinct), running into continuous parallel lines on the front segments, and contracting into a line, or being repeated with fainter outlines and more stunted proportions, on the hinder segments; and it is easy to understand how, where the colouring is not very different, a curtailed description of one species may be made to suit two or three others.

But here I had better stop, and say no more than that I for one should be very glad if any one, competent to do so, would publish in the ‘Intelligencer’ a

few hints on word-painting as applied to larvæ, giving perhaps some headings, under which the different parts of the description might come; future discoveries might, in that case, be more satisfactorily chronicled than the two or three unfortunate “unknowns,” upon whom I have “tried my prentice hand.”

LIST.

O. prefixed to the name of any species means
bred from the egg.

O. Smerinthus Tilia. All the pupæ which produced the parent moths were dug at elms, yet the larvæ fed up twice as fast on lime as on elm. What makes the larvæ of large species so apt to sicken and die off, apparently without cause? All three species of *Smerinthus*, as well as *Cerura vinula*, have served me in this way, whilst I have reared brood after brood of small things without losing a single larva.

Chærocampa Elpenor. This year I was introduced for the first time to the green variety of this larva,—a much handsomer fellow than his dingy brother. I noticed that a pupa in one of my cages worked itself out of its loose cocoon, and lay quite bare on the moss for *six or seven weeks* before the appearance of the perfect insect. This can hardly be its habit naturally?

Cossus Ligniperda. The following dates seem to confirm the notion that the time passed in the larva state is two years. October 29, 1857, I found in an oak tree several larvæ an inch and a quarter long, but, despairing of being able to keep them alive, I left them where they were. September 22, 1858, I visited the same tree, and found, in exactly the same part of it, several larvæ nearly full grown, being (as I suppose) the same I had seen in a juvenile stage eleven months before: I now boxed six or seven, kept them in sawdust through the winter, and on examining their cage some time last spring

found the cocoons contained pupæ. Again, early in August, 1859, I found in the same tree some little larvæ about three-quarters of an inch long,—just big enough to have been hatched six or seven weeks previously, and to grow in a month or two to the size of those I found in October, 1857.

O. Cerura Vinula. Three larvæ, which I succeeded in rearing out of a small family of six, differed from the figures and descriptions I have seen in having on the eighth segment the dark dorsal stripe running down in an elongated patch far below the spiracles, though not enclosing either of them, to the middle of the second proleg; and on the ninth a smaller and more irregular patch formed by an offshoot from the white border of the dorsal stripe, and enclosing two dark spots. Another larva, captured when just about to spin, gave me an opportunity of admiring the 'cuteness of some pirate of an ichneumon; she had arranged from fifteen to twenty eggs in little irregular rows in the folds between the third, fourth, fifth and sixth segments, just where poor "Puss" could not touch them, and where they were completely hidden when it contracted itself in fear or repose; so well were they hidden that it was with very great difficulty that I succeeded, after many attempts, in picking them off with a pair of pincers. These eggs were black, and the little white maggots in them had just begun to poke out their heads, ready to begin operations as soon as their victim should have thatched them in for the winter.

Lophopteryx Camelina. A pupa dug in the winter did not produce the moth till late in July, though in the same box *Drymonia Dodonæa* and *Peridea Trepida* came out on May 14th, 15th and 16th. A larva, taken from a hazel-bush, assumed a pale lilac tint at its last moult, with a darker dorsal line of the same colour.

O. Cilix Spinula. This funny little larva seems to be very stationary during

the first half of its life, eating away the upper skin only of the hawthorn-leaf on which it is located, and accumulating a little heap of frass, something like that to be seen in the mines of some of the *Micros*.

Q.

(To be continued.)

FOLKSTONE.

"A landslip took place in the Warren, near Folkstone, on Thursday, December 8. The Warren is a tract of under-cliff, extending some two miles on each side of the South-Eastern Railway; and the portion where the slip took place is to the sea-ward of the railway, and comprises an area of about forty acres. The subsidence commenced about half-past 6 A.M. The ground continued to settle the whole of the day, and is now at an average of fifteen feet below its original level."

The celebrated locality for *Spilodes Sticticalis*, known only to a few select individuals, may by this untimely landslip, have been completely destroyed; we should be glad to hear from any collector in that part of the world that this is not the case.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPHINGINA IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY MR. W. F. KIRBY.

Since my last the following additional localities for British Sphingina have been communicated to me by Messrs. Birchall and Somerville, and also by Messrs. Ruspini (from Wailes' Catalogue) and Gregson and the Rev. H. Harpur Crewe.

The letters of the last three gentlemen were kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Stainton.

- Anthrocera Trifolii.* 7, 11.
A. Filipendulæ. 7, 9, 11, 12.
Smerinthus Occlatus. 6.
S. Populi. 7.
Acherontia Atropos. 7.
Deilephila Euphorbiæ. 9.
D. Galii. 7.
D. Livornica. 7, 11.
Chærocampa Celerio. 12.
C. Elpenor. 11.
C. Porcellus. 7, 8, 11, 16.
Macroglossa Stellatarum. 6, 7.
Sesia Bombyliiformis. 7, 20.
Sphecia Apiformis. 11.
S. Bembeciformis. 11.
Trochilium Sphegiforme. 8, 12.
T. Tipuliforme. 12, 20.
T. Culiciforme. 16.
T. Formicæforme. 8, 11.

Several correspondents think that *Anthrocera Minos* should be the Atlantic type, but this is precluded by its occurrence in Kincardineshire. Others think the blanks mean that the species does not occur there; but this is a mistake: they only mean that I have no authority for giving those species as occurring in the district represented by the *.

I shall still be glad to see additions to the paper in the 'Intelligencer,' more particularly from provinces 6, 7, 17 and 18.

W. F. KIRBY.

St. Peter's House, Brighton,
 December 20.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—As one of the unfortunates cooped up in the Meeting-room of the Entomological Society of London last Meeting, I can fully and painfully appreciate the remarks in your last number,

and feel convinced that if better accommodation were provided, the extra rent, if any, would be almost immediately found, in the shape of a great increase of Members and Subscribers.

As an instance, only a fortnight since, on my pressing a friend (a Coleopterist of considerable note) to join the Society, he excused himself by saying he had been there but once, and then felt extremely unwell after it, and I have little doubt that he is but one of a numerous class.

Surely a degree of personal comfort is compatible with the most engaging scientific discussions. I trust that, if the Council have not yet considered the advisability of a change, they will at once proceed to do so, and relieve us, before the summer again comes round to stifle us in the miserable rooms now in occupation.

Receive my best thanks for bringing the subject before the entomological public.

Yours, &c.,

M. E. S. L.

December 19, 1859.

A LOST ENTOMOLOGIST.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Observing in the 'Intelligencer' of this day that a correspondent, Mr. C. Campbell, writes to say that he has received no tidings of a box sent to a Mr. Lewis, of Southampton, I beg to inform you that I am similarly circumstanced, having sent, for eggs of *Zcuzera Æsculi*, a box containing a pair of *Hipparchia Scemele*, in good condition, and of which box I have heard nothing, nor have I been able to get any reply to

letters which I have sent requesting intelligence as to its fate.

As it appears that such impositions—for impositions I apprehend such kinds of dealings must be considered—are becoming the bane of entomological exchanges, and finding that not only I but other entomologists also have been victimized, I feel it my duty to expose the case as a warning in the 'Intelligencer.'

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. FISON.

Ipswich;

December 17, 1859.

DOUBLEDAY'S SYNONYMIC LIST OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, printed on both sides, may now be had at *Sixpence*, or post free at *Sevenpence*.

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London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by **EDWARD NEWMAN**, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 31, 1859.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 171.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860. [PRICE 1d.

OBSERVATIONS.

WE believe many of our readers will have perused with more than usual interest the observations so kindly forwarded to us by "Q," which were commenced in our last number, and are continued in the present.

Why have we not more of such observations? Every now and then a facile writer fills us two note-sheets of his jottings of reply to some casual remark made by a greenhorn; but these jottings, in which every statement is selected with a view to *argument*, and not with a view to *fact*, are not precisely the style of observation we so much admire.

We are aware that some are afraid of sending their observations to press for fear of some mistake or error, which would expose them to the merciless indignation of some veteran who has not yet learned to look leniently on the errors of others. But then why not imitate poor "Q," and assume a *nom de guerre*. "Q" confides to us his name, and is not therefore to us an anonymous writer; but, abstaining from printing his affixes and prefixes

in full, his errors attract less censure, for no one likes to wield a club in the dark for fear of demolishing the brains of his best friend, and hence it happens that "Q's" blunders—and no doubt some may be found—will, if commented on at all, receive a more charitable interpretation than would otherwise have been vouchsafed to them.

Perhaps the main difficulty with most competent observers is to find time to digest their observations sufficiently to put them in the most available form for publication. On that point each individual must be the best judge of what time his observations take to digest (we do not all possess the digestive organs of the ostrich), and whether he can conveniently spare the necessary time.

But we trust this exhortation, and the example held out by "Q," will induce some score of entomologists to profitably employ some of the long evenings during the next two months in digesting some observations for us.

With the opening of the new year a fresh burst of activity ought to circulate amongst the entomological community, and now that we are held

up in the 'Times'—which speaks of the "calm region of Entomology, where, if any where in this sinful world, passion and prejudice should fail to stir the mind"—as patterns of calm, unprejudiced and philosophic investigators, we hope no rancour or ill-feeling amongst us will indicate that the 'Times' has formed an undue opinion of our merits.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

MR. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, January 11, at 6 P.M., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLOURED FIGURES.—A correspondent asks, "Do you know of any work on

British Moths which gives a coloured figure of each species, which may be relied upon for correctness?" We know of no figures which are perfect. Wood's 'Index Entomologicus' is probably the best.

CAPTURES.

Grapta C-album.—During the past season I found specimens of this insect very plentiful in the neighbourhood of Malvern.—Z. ARMITAGE, *Altrincham*; December 30, 1859.

Heliothis Armigera.—On looking over some of our captures, made during the summer, we find we have taken two specimens of this insect at the ivy bloom at Benton, Oxfordshire.—C. and J. FENN, 43, *Southampton Row, Russell Square*; December 29, 1859.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have a few duplicates of the following, nearly the whole of them in good condition:—Nos. 19, 20, 89, 106, 137, 189, 352, 358, 426, 436, 438, 439, 468, 497, 542, 610, 656, 659, 676, 680, 709 to 711, 717, 793, 795, 797, 889, 893, 931 (♂), 983, 1078, 1092, 1121, and several others. I am in want of 43, 53, 63, 88, 100 to 102, 112, 115, 121, 125, 132, 134, 149, 151, 152, 155, 156, 170, 174, 175, 182, 194, 203, 210, 212, 215, 221, 229, 236, 244, 247, 270, 276, 277, 287, 294, 301, 320, 350, 377, 385, 389, 392, 395, 401, &c., but not of the commoner sorts. Applicants had better send word what they have to spare before sending boxes.—J. H. LANGCAKE, *Oxton, near Birkenhead*; Dec. 26, 1859.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following insects, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—10, 15, 36 to

38, 45, 46, 54, 57, 58, 73, 74, 354, 360, 410, 412, 484, which I should be glad to exchange for—5, 11, 20, 23, 24, 39, 42 to 44, 53, 62, 63, 68, 69, 85. As all my insects are in good condition, I shall expect none but good ones in return. I should feel obliged if parties in want of any of my duplicates, but not having any of my desiderata, would write and let me know what they have to offer in exchange. Please to write first, as the number of some of my insects is but small.—C. HOLYDAY, 16, *Huntsworth Terrace, Portman Market, London, N.W.*; Dec. 26, 1859.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA HYPERICELLA.

It would appear as if the eggs of this insect must be laid in the spring, yet the perfect insect has not been observed to hibernate. The habits of the imago are, however, so retired that it is scarcely ever seen in localities where the larva is constantly abundant. The larva feeds in the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* and *hirsutum*; it draws together several of the terminal shoots, and, by their development being thus arrested, a peculiar puckered or contorted appearance is given to the tops of those plants which are attacked by this larva, which thus readily attract the attention of the collector. As the head of a single plant will generally contain sufficient nourishment to feed up one of these larvæ, the larva has no occasion to remove from one plant to another, but demolishes at its leisure the tender shoots in the midst of which it has located itself. The larva is constantly much stouter and much more sluggish than is usual with the larvæ of this genus.

The larva feeds throughout May and during the first fortnight of June; about the middle of June it becomes full fed, and assumes the pupa state without quitting the top of the plant. In three or four weeks' time the perfect insect appears, and lives so retired a life that little is known of its habits.

H. T. STANTON.

FOOD OF LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY THE REV. H. HARPUR CREWE.

It may interest Mr. Rawlinson to know that I have for the last seven or eight years been in the habit of taking the larvæ of *N. dromedarius*, *P. falcula*, *A. leporina* and *C. pusaria* in Derbyshire, where birch and alder grow plentifully intermixed, and the larvæ occur indifferently upon each. *C. pusaria* is equally plentiful upon willow, and common on hazel. I have also taken *A. leporina* upon aspen and Ontario poplar. In Buckinghamshire I beat the larva of *N. dromedarius* from hazel. *N. dictæoides* occurs in Derbyshire, but appears to be exclusively confined to birch; I have thrashed many a score of alder trees and bushes, but never saw the ghost of a larva.

I do not think it is generally known that the larva of *Smerinthus Ocellatus* feeds on poplar, but I have several times found it feeding upon Ontario poplar in Suffolk, and in the same county I have two or three times taken the larvæ of *S. Tiliæ* upon birch. In Buckinghamshire I have seen the larvæ of *Sphinx Ligustri* feeding freely upon the common dogwood and the mealy guelder-rose (*Viburnum Lantana*).

This summer I beat a larva of *Odon.*

topera bidentata off juniper, and it also frequently feeds upon the lichens, the colour of which it precisely assumes and presents a most singular appearance, in no way resembling the typical form.

I can confirm Mr. Barrett's remarks upon the cannibalism of the larvæ of *Thecla W-albura*. I have several times seen them devour their own species in confinement. In its natural state this larva spins and turns to pupa among the leaves of the tree upon which it feeds, and by climbing up among the branches I have taken the pupæ almost as freely as the larvæ. I have no doubt that the egg is hatched in the autumn, and the larva hibernates. Before the leaves appear it feeds upon the seeds, among which I have several times taken it in company with the larva of *Xanthia ferruginea*.

H. HARPUR CREWE.

Medsted, Alton, Hants;

Dec. 24, 1859.

OBSERVATIONS ON LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY G.

(Continued from p. 110.)

Nonagria Typhæ. The pupæ occurred in vast numbers this summer in some railway cuttings in my neighbourhood; in fact, it was hard to find a plant of *Typhæ* not tenanted by one of them. It appears to me that the larvæ—unless they leave the leaf-stem in which they have been feeding to spin up in an old mace-stem—make their cocoon in their mine just below the point where the flags begin to spread apart from one another; by cutting out, therefore, seven or eight inches of the flag-stem at this part the pupæ may be collected rapidly and

safely, without the trouble or risk of opening the flags to see where they are; and by being kept in their cocoons they are preserved from the danger of drying up: I lost but three out of twenty-four; that is, only one in eight—a very small proportion.

Agrotis Ripæ. From twenty to thirty larvæ, collected on sand-hills in September, 1858, I bred on the 10th of June, 1859, a single *Agrotis*, which proved to be a fine dark variety of this species. Why the rest died is a puzzle, for they were kept out of doors in a large pot full of sand, and fed on growing plants of hound's-tongue, the food on which they were found; however, as *A. Valligera* and *Tritici*, though captured in May and kept in sand, and fed on growing plants, lose three-fourths of their numbers before the perfect insects appear in August and September, I suppose this dying off is a family failing. The larva from which *A. Ripæ* came may be thus described:—Ground-colour very variable, from a light pea-green to a yellowish grey (one larva I noticed which, like Richard the Second's fops, rejoiced in being green for half his length and grey the other half); dorsal line a deep tint of the ground-colour, enclosing a very thin light line; three fine waved subdorsal lines, not quite so dark as the dorsal, and placed close together just above the spiracles; spiracles black, and placed in a band rather darker than the ground-colour; spots dark and shining; head and plate of second segment pale brown. I think some of these larvæ hibernate in the sand at a depth of several inches; they give over feeding by the end of October.

Dianthæcia Carpophaga. This larva, which those who have gardens can feed on the seeds of rose campion (*Lychnis Cæli-rosa*?), has swarmed this summer; one could not pick a dozen flowers of *Silene inflata* without finding their traces, and from one little patch I shook out

scores of them, mixed with *Cucubali*, *Capsincola* and *Eupithecia venosata*.

D. Cucubali. Must be partially double-brooded; I bred the perfect insect in June, 1859, from larvæ taken in September, 1858, and again on the 24th of July, from larvæ taken on the 6th of the same month. The larva certainly does not from choice eat the seeds of the *Silene* when ripe and hard, but descends to feed on the leaves, and may be found hidden *under* the plant, and not, like its allies, in the capsules.

Angerona Prunaria. Three or four larvæ, beaten from hazel and mountain-ash, were for a time a great puzzle: their colour agreed pretty well with the descriptions of this species, but the dorsal humps did not; especially that on the ninth segment, instead of being merely bifid, was adorned with two long slender horns—curved backwards, and this made me fancy they might belong to the next species.

O. Pericallia Syringaria. These larvæ, which I have now hibernating small, on privet, are most wonderful creatures; afflicted from their birth with a most dreadful rheumatism or curvature of the spine, whether eating, resting or moving, they preserve (as far as my observation goes) pretty much the position represented by Hübner's figure, copied in Plate 60 of Humphrey and Westwood. Other tree-feeding loopers amuse themselves during their younger days by swinging at the end of silken cords, stiff and straight as pokers; *Syringaria* swings, but still keeps its nose and heels in close contact, thus combining something of the amusement of the low-feeders, who love to twist themselves into notes of interrogation, figures of 2 and capital Qs.

Amphidasis Betularia. I have seen three or four specimens of the *green* variety of this larva, all of which had a pink dorsal line, and the humps and spiracles of an orange colour.

O. Hemerophila Abruptaria. Undoubtedly double-brooded! From eggs laid in May I bred the perfect insect in August! Perhaps it would be as well to mention that at the time these later moths appeared some of the produce of the very same batch of eggs were still feeding as larvæ, though hatched at the same time and treated in exactly the same way as their precocious brethren, one of whom awaits with them the coming of next spring in the pupa state: I noticed that the slow-feeders attained a much greater size than the fast ones, and expect to breed larger moths from them. When first hatched these larvæ have a beautiful purple stripe on the back, but they soon lose it.

O. Acidalia Imitaria. Two or three loopers hatched from I know not what eggs in August, 1858, produced *Imitaria* on the 1st of July, 1859. They fed on groundsel, and though at last they grew to a great length they were more than ten months about it. Having kept them out-doors, and so out of sight, I forgot to make a description till they had begun to spin, so I cannot speak as precisely as I could wish; however, I know they were exceedingly long and thin, of an ochreous-grey ground-colour, and streaked and clouded with a little dusky black at the segmental divisions and along the sides.

O. Bradyepetes Amataria. A brood, hatched on the 7th of July, fed away so rapidly for about a fortnight on dock, that I hoped to see the moths appear in August; however, upon attaining about two-fifths of their full-size they suddenly ceased eating, and are now hibernating in most obstinate abstinence. I took the perfect insect again out-doors on the 11th of August.

O. Corycia Temerata. I mention this species only to notice the neat way in which the female laid her eggs along the ribs on the under side of the sloe-leaf, which I gave her, instead of scattering

them all over it, as many moths would do.

O. Larentia Olivata. As some of the summer species indulge sometimes in an autumn brood, so I am half-inclined to suspect does *Olivata* appear before its usual time in August; at all events I took it in good condition this summer at the end of May or beginning of June; but perhaps this has been, on account of the great heat, an exceptional season. Larvæ, hatched on the 30th of August, are now hibernating small, on *Galium Mollugo*. As far as I can see at present they much resemble the next species, both in habits and appearance, having been red when first hatched, and since become very much wrinkled and dingy-coloured.

O. L. Pectinitaria. That this larva is not so well known as the abundance of the perfect insect would leave one to expect need not be wondered at: it is such a sluggish creature, and so fond of hiding at the roots of its food, that I should think scarcely any one who has not taken the trouble to breed it can have seen it: some I had given me by a friend, who has also helped me in the following description, would remain motionless, as if dead, for hours; in fact, I never once saw them move, though I watched them often. When first hatched they are bright red, but soon become dingy; when full grown they are short, stout and wrinkled, with small black tubercles emitting bristles; ground-colour a dingy olive-brown, with a dark interrupted dorsal line, from the fifth to the tenth segment a row of reddish V-like marks, having the angle towards the head, and the side lines reaching almost to the spiracles; from the tenth segment to the tail is a broad stone-coloured stripe; subdorsal line light and wavy; belly fawn-colour, with dark patches above the feet. Will eat *Galium Mollugo*, and has also been reared on *G. saxatile*.

O. Eupithecia Pumilata. After two or three unsuccessful attempts to rear this species on *Convolvulus sepium* and *arvensis*, I luckily tried a brood with Clematis flowers, on which they thrive wonderfully; they must, however, eat other things, as the moth appears throughout nearly half the year; one was brought me from the lamps on the 22nd of November, evidently just fresh from the pupa. The larva when first hatched is bright orange, with a dark head, and the very smallest creature in the shape of a Maskel—not belonging to a Micro—that I am acquainted with.

O. Melanthia Ocellata. This larva is remarkable for having the dorsal markings repeated on the belly, though with this difference—that the six Vs on the back are formed with whitish lines, and have the angle pointing towards the tail, while the ventral Vs are red and point towards the head.

O. Melanippe Procellata. This larva is the largest of the genus, and very difficult indeed to describe. In figure it is long, and tapers towards the head; ground-colour pale yellowish brown, paler in the last four segments; dorsal line black, interrupted at the segmental divisions from the fourth to the tenth with a reddish dash followed by a black dot, and terminating at the tail in a dark spot; subdorsal lines dingy brown and rather diffused, almost touching the dorsal line on the middle segments, but receding again at the segmental divisions, and thus leaving a pale space around the black dots, they become lighter on the posterior segments; there are two or three brownish wavy lateral lines, becoming more clouded from the sixth to the ninth segment, where they quite run into one another, but after that become at once paler and thinner; spiracles black in a white ring; there is a dark dash above each leg. Some larvæ are much darker than others, and have all the lines quite black and much clouded, so as to allow

very little of the ground-colour to appear. The brood I had were hatched on the 22nd of August, full grown in a month, and fed on young shoots of the garden Clematis.

Q.

(To be continued.)

SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—In reference to the tendency of Haworth to multiply species, to which you alluded in your leading article of last week, I was lately struck with a passage in Mr. Darwin's recent work, which would imply that the more restricted an area an entomologist studies, the greater will be his chance of mistaking varieties for species: thinking the passage in question might be interesting to some of your readers, I annex it.

“When a young naturalist commences the study of a group of organisms quite unknown to him, he is at first much perplexed to determine what differences to consider as specific, and what as varieties; for he knows nothing of the amount and kind of variation to which the group is subject; and this shows, at least, how very generally there is some variation. But if he confine his attention to one class within one country, he will soon make up his mind how to rank most of the doubtful forms. His general tendency will be to make many species, for he will become impressed with the amount of difference in the forms which he is continually studying; and he has little general knowledge of analogical variation in other groups and in other countries, by which to correct his first

impressions. As he extends the range of his observations, he will meet with more cases of difficulty; for he will encounter a great number of closely-allied forms. But if his observations be widely extended, he will in the end generally be enabled to make up his own mind which to call varieties and which species; but he will succeed in this at the expense of admitting much variation,—and the truth of this admission will often be disputed by other naturalists.

“When, moreover, he comes to study allied forms brought from countries not now continuous, in which case he can hardly hope to find the intermediate links between his doubtful forms, he will have to trust almost entirely to analogy, and his difficulties will rise to a climax.”

Perhaps when you have a convenient opportunity you may be able to find a corner for this scrap.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

LASIOCAMPA CALLUNÆ.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

The Entomologist's Annual for 1860.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Price 3s.,

PRACTICAL HINTS respecting MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES, with Notices of their Localities; forming a Calendar of Entomological Operations throughout the Year in pursuit of Lepidoptera. By RICHARD SHIELD.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL for 1855, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d., contains the following information on COLLECTING AND PRESERVING LEPIDOPTERA by H. T. STAINTON:—

1. How to collect Lepidoptera.
2. How to rear Lepidoptera from the pupa or larva state.
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It also contains NOTES on the COLLECTING AND PRESERVING COLEOPTERA, by T. VERNON WOLLASTON:—

1. Suggestions where Coleoptera should be looked for.
2. The apparatus necessary for the collector of Coleoptera.
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From it containing this information, this little volume is of great value to all beginners, and some may be incited to greater ardour in the pursuit by reading the “Address to Young Entomologists at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and at all other Schools.”

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A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STAINTON.

This work contains descriptions of nearly 2000 species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts.

Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

DOUBLEDAY'S SYNONYMIC LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, printed on both sides, may now be had at *Sixpence*, or post free at *Sevenpence*.

London: Edward Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, N.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 7, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 172.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860

[PRICE 1d.]

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

At the opening of each year it is customary to form a number of good resolutions, and no doubt during the past fortnight the construction of "paving stones for the lower regions" has been a part of the occupation of many of our readers. Resolutions to be more active, more industrious, more energetic; resolutions not to neglect opportunities — not to defer till the morrow, but to make always the most of the passing hour; resolutions to catch with more certainty; resolutions to abstain from "peeping;" and resolutions to pin and set with more adroitness have no doubt been freely made.

But unfortunately there is a wide space—an almost impassable gulf—between making resolutions and keeping them; the tendency is to make them and to break them. For what is a resolution? Is it not a determination to do something you have not been in the habit of doing? If at the beginning of the new year husband and wife resolve to live pleasantly together, the inference seems natural that the

year which has passed had witnessed its scenes of altercation and bickering. The very fact of a resolution implying a change of habit indicates the extreme difficulty of keeping to the resolutions that we form; for few things are more difficult to change than habits. A habit of inattention is easily acquired, and once obtained is very hard to lose. Perhaps in reading these few lines you have already let your thoughts wander * * * *

If resolutions be formed, a good plan is to chronicle them in your diary; otherwise you may perchance forget that you have formed them. But if they be inserted in the diary they will be the more certain to be recalled to your recollection several times in the course of the year, and hence will stand a better chance of being attended to. But beware! of all bad habits the worst you can contract is that of continually making resolutions to no purpose. You delude yourself by thinking how much you are going to improve yourself, and yet no improvement comes; whilst the prospect is so alluring of what you intend to do that it imparts quite a pleasurable glow of self-satisfaction!

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left William Street, my address is now—WILLIAM MACHIN, 16, Brighton Terrace, Bishop's Road, Victoria Park; Jan. 3.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (No. 540 in the 'Annual' list.—My address is now—J. B. HODGKINSON, Penwortham Mill, near Preston.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—My address (No. 263) from now till June will be—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, Ivy Cottage, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. C.—Please enclose six postage-stamps.

C. H.—We are still of opinion that the *Costella* larva had crept by chance into the mine formed by some other insect, and have no doubt in a few years you will arrive at the same conclusion.

W. H. B.—Next week.

A BRITON.—Next week.

A. W.—Next week.

COSSUS LIGNIPERDA.—A number of letters have lately reached us, enquiring where and when the larva of the "Goat Moth" can be obtained. We presume these enquiries are instigated by the picture in the 'Illustrated London Almanack,' which represents a huge green caterpillar, which the readers are informed is that of the "Goat's-head Moth." As the real larva of *Cossus Ligniperda* is nearly the colour of raw beef, the figure in question gives rather an erroneous idea of this caterpillar, which may be found in the trunk of any decayed willow-tree at almost any time of the year: the larvæ are, however, more frequently obtained when rambling about in September and May.

ERRATA.—In No. 171, at p. 115, line 17, for Benton read Benson. In No. 169, p. 101, lines 30 and 31, for equal the sum of the province, read equivalent to the sum of the provinces. At same page, 1st line, after authorities add or letters might be found preferable to numerals for the latter purpose.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Asychna aratella.—On the 9th of last July I captured three specimens of this rarity, by sweeping, on Sanderstead Downs.—CHARLES HEALY, 74, Napier Street, Hoxton, N.; January 7, 1860.

OBSERVATIONS.

Hipparchia Tithonus in Cumberland.

—Messrs. Nicholson and Tiltman inform me that *Tithonus* occurs commonly on the railway banks from St. Bees to Drigg.
—J. B. HODGKINSON, *Penwortham Mill, near Preston; January 7.*

NEUROPTERA.

A new British Hemerobius.—The following description is drawn up from a specimen of *Hemerobius* I took here last autumn, and as I cannot associate it with any of the species described by Dr. Hagen I consider it a new species to this country at least. If this should meet the eye of Dr. Hagen he may perhaps be able to recognise it, if known to him.

DESCRIPTION.

Testaceous. Eyes black. Antennæ pale yellowish, rather short and thick, annulated to the top with brown or dark testaceous rings. Wings pale testaceous-yellow; the nervures slightly darker and dotted with brown; a few larger blotches of the same colour towards the apex of the wing; stigmata forming a bright orange blotch, very conspicuous. Posterior wings paler than the anterior and without the brown dots, but having a bright orange blotch on the anterior margin, corresponding with the stigmata of the anterior wings. All the wings beautifully iridescent. Legs pale yellow; the unguis dark ferruginous. Length 2 lines; expanse $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The nearest ally to this species appears to be *H. micans*; but this differs from that species in several important particulars, which a comparison of the two descriptions will show. I am sure we English entomologists ought to be much

obliged to Dr. Hagen for having digested the materials at his command, and favoured us with the result, which his valuable monographs testify.—EDWARD PARFITT, *Museum, Taunton; Jan. 4.*

EXCHANGE.

Madeiran Insects.—Having received more letters in reference to my notice (Intell. No. 159) than I can conveniently answer by post, all correspondents who have not received answers are hereby informed that I am either unable to supply them with the species wanted or that the species offered in exchange have been obtained from other sources. Nearly every correspondent, with two honourable exceptions, has asked for *Lathonia*, *Livornica* and *Pinastri*, and only offered in exchange the commonest in the list. I had hoped that some at least would have offered rare in exchange for rare, and *vice versa*. I am still very anxious to obtain *A. Atropos*, *C. Celerio* and *D. Euphorbia*. I should be glad to hear from any one having either of the above, stating the name and what number of the insects mentioned in my list (Intell. No. 159), except *Pinastri*, he would wish for in return. I prefer British specimens, but Continental ones will be acceptable; in either case the locality of capture being mentioned. No dealer need apply. Has no one the eggs or pupæ (alive or dead) of any of the *Rhopalocera* or *Sphingidae* to spare?—S. R. MACDONALD, *Funchal, Madeira; Dec. 6, 1859:*

[Address to 36, Harrington Square, Hampstead Road, London.]

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the decease of William Spence, Esq., the well-known

joint author of Kirby and Spence's 'Introduction to Entomology.' Mr. Spence expired on the 6th inst., at his residence, No. 18, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, aged seventy-seven. Though of late years, owing to his increasing deafness, Mr. Spence abstained from attending the social *réunions* of entomologists, his interest in his favourite Science continued unabated to the last, and his loss will long be felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

OBSERVATIONS ON LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY Q.

(Concluded from p. 119.)

O. M. Unangulata. Of this species I have seen five or six broods, and have so far found the larva not to vary very much. In shape it tapers slightly towards the head: the ground is of a pale stone-colour; there is no regular dorsal line, but a series of dusky dashes and dots, and at the five middle segmental divisions these dots become enlarged and quite black in colour, and are preceded by an oblong transverse reddish mark, and that again by a square white spot; there are two very wavy and diffused subdorsal lines of a very faint dusky black, but just above the spiracles is a pretty clear thin line of the ground-colour, followed by another of the darker tint; the spiracles are black; the belly of the ground-colour only more yellowish, and marked on each side at the five middle segmental divisions with little groups of fine black dashes and dots. It thrives well on chickweed (*Alsine media*), being full fed in somewhat less than a month. Whether the moth appears again *out-of-doors* in the autumn I cannot say, but I bred two or three in my flower-pot about the 20th of August, in the same

way autumnal specimens of *Melanippe Rivata* and *Anticlea Rubidata* have been bred in-doors, though I have never seen them on the wing *out-of-doors* at that time.

O. M. Fluctuata. One day in July I found, together with six or seven of the (to me common) brown and grey variety of this larva, one that was quite green all over, but with sufficient indications of the dorsal pattern to make me think it was of the same species, as in time it proved to be; I mentioned the circumstance to one of our great men, and was informed that he had never seen any but green larvæ of *M. Fluctuata*; this set me breeding all I could, but out of six or seven broods—certainly not large ones—I succeeded in obtaining but one green larva, which on passing its last moult appeared with a dorsal line of two tints of red, but grew gradually less brilliant, until just before spinning it showed no red at all.

O. Campptogramma Fluviata. The following dates may prove of interest:—a female laid me a batch of eggs on the 27th of July, from which I bred the moths from the 1st to the 10th of September; all their transformations having been passed in an average time of forty days. On the 22nd of August I procured eggs from another female, the moths from which appeared from the 8th to the 11th of October, having thus taken on an average seven or eight days more than the former brood to go through their changes. Since then I have been told of a brood hatched in October, which passed six weeks in the larva state alone, and from which at the time I am writing (December 9th) no perfect insects have yet appeared; also of another brood of larvæ, hatched in November, which are still very small, and feeding but slowly. Most of the captured specimens of the moth itself that have come under my notice have occurred near low ground, but I cannot think it an exclusively

marsh insect, for both the egg-laying females and the larvæ (next season I hope to be able to give the proper name of the food-plant) have been found on the sides of hills, at a considerable elevation above any water. Some of the females have on the fore-wings a dash along the costa, three or four waved strigæ, and the ring round the dark spot—all of the ground-colour of the male's wings, and some of the latter have a greyish ring round the central spot; the dark central band in both sexes is liable to be interrupted, and indeed to be much diminished in extent every way, sometimes appearing as two thin irregular dashes or streaks.

O. Cidaria Picata. I have found this larva almost a tougher subject for description than *Melanippe Procellata*, but must try my best: the ground is of a pale stone-colour, segmental divisions reddish: no dorsal line, but a dark blackish patch on each segment, increasing in size and depth of tint up to the ninth, where it attains its maximum, none on the last four segments; subdorsal stripes dusky, very much freckled and diffused, and forming four small dark dots at the corners of the dorsal patches; just above the spiracles is an irregular dusky stripe enclosing a thin wavy line of the ground-colour, bordered with black; spiracles black; belly marked on each side at the segmental divisions with groups of small black spots. Thrives fast on chickweed, though I must confess I half expected to find it attack the leaves of some tree or shrub.

O. C. Corylata. Two or three larvæ, hatched on the 22nd of June, fed up on the small-leaved sloe, and went to earth on the 2nd of October, having grown so very slowly that for a long time I fancied—especially as they did not appear at all unhealthily—that they would hibernate. They did not quite agree with the descriptions I have read, but had the ground-colour of a yellowish green; subdorsal stripe greenish yellow; on the

third to the fifth segment, and again on the eleventh to the tail a dark reddish brown dorsal stripe; on each of the intermediate segments four very fine brown dots arranged in pairs, with a fine dash on each segment and at each segmental division; spiracles white, the middle ones having between them a row of four brown spots; belly sprinkled with very fine brown dots arranged in lines.

C. Pyraliata. A rather slender pale green looper, with yellowish segmental divisions, and a broad dark green dorsal line, bordered on each side with yellow, which I found in spring feeding on cleaver (*Galium Aparine*), produced this species, and I know it has also been both reared and taken on *G. Mollugo*. Quære, Is Albin, as quoted by the 'Mannual,' right in giving whitethorn as the food? though I suppose it is certain that *Eupithecia Vulgata* feeds on flowers of ragwort, &c., as well as on hawthorn.

O. Eubolia Cervinata. A small batch of eggs, laid October 14, 1858, and kept together through the winter, were hatched at various intervals between April 10th and May 30th, 1859, some of the larvæ having been six months and others seven months and a half in the egg; however, the perfect insect did not show so much variation in the time of their appearing.

Q.

ON LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY THE REV. E. HORTON.

HAPPENING the other day to take up Trench's 'English, Past and Present,' with my head preoccupied, as it often is, with larvæ, I was struck with the analogy between language and insect-life. Trench convinces his readers how little they understand of the English language, if they are merely acquainted with the

English *Present*; and it is no less evident that those entomologists are far from knowing much of their favourite Science who content themselves with an acquaintance with insects in the *Imago* state.

I had been conscious of my own ignorance for some time before I read in the 'Intelligencer,' about a year ago, Mr. S. J. Wilkinson's paper, containing his plan of a journal; but that showed me the way to mend, and through the last season I have acted upon it, with great pleasure and profit to myself, and I hope that a few extracts from my journal may not be uninteresting to others.

I do not pretend to have made any discoveries at present, as my observations have chanced to fall chiefly on common species; but the exact descriptions of *larvæ* made by oneself are much more satisfactory than the vague and general sketches one finds in books, resting principally on foreign authority. Larvæ of the same species, we know, often vary from each other, and individuals assume different tints and markings in different stages of their existence; so that we should not too hastily condemn the description of another because it does not

correspond with our own; but we are not sure that those foreign authorities, to whom it seems we are indebted for descriptions of our commonest larvæ, took the same trouble that Mr. Wilkinson recommends us to take in his paper. Some of their descriptions were perhaps made from memory, and not with the insect before the eye; in other cases the larvæ may not have been kept apart, and may thus have been referred to the wrong moths. But when we know that we have faithfully described one larva, and noticed any remarkable changes in its appearance during its growth, and kept it in a separate box numbered as the entry in our journal, and when some fine morning we reap our well-earned reward in the sight of the fresh and beautiful imago, there is a degree of satisfaction—a feeling of certainty delightful to the scientific sense—which no book-information can give, and which seems to strengthen while it delights us.

I would strongly recommend all my young entomological friends to try this method of study; they will find it very healthy for their own minds, and Science will be a great gainer by it.

Now for my extracts:—

1859. No. & Date.	Food- plant.	Description.	Habits.	Pupa.	Name.	Remarks.
3. April 6	Wild straw- berry.	<i>Geometra</i> . Entirely light green. Dorsal l. darker, subdorsal lines whitish	Curls up anterior segments when disturbed	May 8. Green, changing to duller	<i>H. Russaria</i> . May 31.	
10. April 26	Sallow	<i>Geom.</i> Reddish grey, rugose, flat and pale greenish below. Didymated dorsal spots most conspicuous on 5th, 6th and 7th segments, where they are continued in rings round the body as far as legs. On 13th segment 2 black tubercles, tipped with white. Head drab before, with black arch above		May 20	<i>M. Margaritaria</i> . June 23.	
26. May 15	Cistus heads	Legs 16. Head black, shield black. Body dirty white, with purplish dorsal vessel. Spots minute, with short hairs.	Very active		<i>Gel. Sequax</i> . July 12.	Malvern.

1859. No. & Date.	Food- plant.	Description.	Habits.	Pupa.	Name.	Remarks.
28. May 15	Wild rose	Legs 16. Head and legs black, shield black, olive before, with narrow pale central line. Dark olive, spots scarcely darker. Paler green plate on anal segment minutely spotted with black		Black, serrated on upper edge of segments. Exserted from rolled leaf before emerging	<i>P. Ochroleucana.</i> June 18.	Garden.
34. May 21	Sallow	<i>Noctua.</i> Green. White dorsal and narrower subdorsal and spiracular lines. Spiracles yellowish, faint, attenuated towards head, flat below. Head yellowish green.		Between leaves	<i>T. Rectusa.</i> July 7.	Middlegard Copse.
35. May 21	Elm	<i>Noct.</i> Shape, colour and markings as last, but white tubercles. Dark spiracles in white rings. Spiracular line near head spotted with black.		Between leaves	<i>C. Affinis.</i> July 7.	
38. May 21	Ivy	<i>Tortrix.</i> Olive, sides yellowish, legs and head brown, shield lighter brown with darker irregular hind border. Two black marks on 13th segment, spots slightly paler.		Black: Within leaf, May 24. Serrated as 28	<i>T. Adjunctana.</i> June 6 & 15.	Garden.
39. May 23	Sallow	<i>Noctua.</i> Mottled olive and grey. Dorsal line and fainter subdorsal lines, with ground-colours alternate. Spiracles black. Below paler. Second segment blackish, with white dash on each side in a line with subdorsal stripes. Head light brown.		May 25	<i>O. Lota.</i> October 24.	
40. May 23	Sallow	<i>Noctua.</i> Bluish grey. Dorsal, subdorsal and spiracular lines, and four spots on each segment (two on each side dorsal line) all white. Head grey, narrowly black behind and above. Legs black at roots.		Bright chesnut. Between leaves.	<i>C. Viminalis.</i> June 29.	Middlegard Copse.
53. June 1	Prim- rose	<i>Geometra.</i> Rather flattened. Grass-green. Dorsal vessel darker. Short hairs. Spiracles fine reddish rings on pale green ground. Short pale mark each side of anus. Head and legs pale green.		Greenish brown. Naked on surface. June 9	<i>C. Didymata.</i> July 16.	
68. July 4	Hop	Legs 14, anal ones stretched behind. Green. Dorsal vessel darker. Subdorsal lines white. Head and legs paler green. Prolegs pinkish beneath. Reddish hairs from small tubercles.	Very active, darting rapidly backward	In loose white cocoon. July 10	<i>H. Rostralis.</i> July 30.	Garden.
71. July 8	Birch	<i>Noctua.</i> Sea-green, mottled and suffused with white. Broad dorsal line dead white. Subdorsal lines faint and interrupted. Spiracular line yellowish. Spiracles with white centres. Extremities of legs pinkish.		Close cocoon on earth. Pupa smooth, shining brown. Two diverging spines on tail.	<i>X. Petrificata.</i> September 7.	Shrawley Wood.

I find that out of eighty-two species of larvæ described I have bred thirty-eight, and some others may yet come out in the spring. Of course I only take this trouble in the case of larvæ unknown to me, or of which I am not quite sure.

E. HORTON.

Wick, Worcester;

Dec. 20, 1859.

ARE ENTOMOLOGICAL BOXES PUBLIC PROPERTY?

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—As the letters of Messrs. Campbell and Fison in recent numbers have doubtless led to the conclusion that I am one of those unenviable notorieties of whom so much has lately been said in your journal, perhaps I may be allowed to offer a few words in explanation.

With respect to Mr. Campbell's box, I trust I have explained the cause of its detention to his satisfaction.

Your readers may remember that a gentleman had some insects to give away about the last week in August: at this time I received Mr. Fison's box with a pair of *Semele*. As I had sent off all my own boxes, I (as is often done) packed up and sent Mr. Fison's, expecting, of course, to have it returned shortly, which event unhappily never took place, and when a box is sent for an insect which is to be given away, you cannot always write and demand its immediate return. Mr. Fison says, "Nor have I been able to get any reply to letters which I have sent requesting intelligence as to its fate." To this I have only to say that I have received no letter whatever from him since the receipt of his box.

I think it would be better never to use

other entomologists' boxes (at least to send them by post); for the one sent me by Mr. Campbell was borrowed, and was broken in the post; and the one I sent to the gentleman who had the insects to give away was also borrowed (if such a term may be used), and was not returned.

As Mr. Campbell's notice was to me I have not thought it necessary to explain in that instance, but as Mr. Fison's was to your readers, I thought I ought to do so.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. LEWIS.

1, Kensington Square, W.;

January 4.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Since my letter in the 'Intelligencer' for December 17, I have heard from Mr. Lewis, and am now satisfied with his conduct towards me.

C. CAMPBELL.

Manchester;

January 6, 1860.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

The Entomologist's Annual for 1860.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 8d.,

A LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA.
Part II. Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets. Arranged as in the 'Mammal of British Butterflies and Moths.' By H. T. STANTON.

Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 14, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 173.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860

[PRICE 1d.]

KIRBY AND SPENCE.

ON the 3rd of July, 1850, a party of entomologists arrived, between nine and ten in the morning, at the Bull Inn, Birch Wood Corner, to have a pleasant day's ontng. Some had made their way thither across the country, some had come direct from town; the Londoners, immediately after greeting their suburban friends, began talking of the latest news, and the morning papers of that day, bordered with black, were passed from hand to hand. Sir Robert Peel was dead. We mention this fact, as it will recall more vividly to the recollection of our readers the precise date to which we allude.

On this occasion Mr. Spence had joined the excursion of the Entomological Club to their usual *rendezvous*; we believe it was his first and only attendance there. The day was not a very favourable one for the proper sport of entomologists, which may account for the various diversions to which recourse was had to pass the time,—diversions humorously characterised in epigrammatic fashion by a wit who was present.

After the dinner, when the usual speechifying began, Mr. Spence's health

was duly drank "with all the honours," and Mr. Spence, in returning thanks, could not refrain from speaking of his ancient colleague, Mr. Kirby, of whom he had lately heard, but he was sorry to say that his health seemed failing.

The following day, July 4th, 1850, the Rev. William Kirby died, in the ninety-first year of his age.

The subsequent publication of Mr. Freeman's 'Life of Kirby,' and the interesting contribution made to it by Mr. Spence, are no doubt fresh in the recollection of most of our readers.

The idea of a joint authorship of the 'Introduction to Entomology' originated in 1808. Kirby had first proposed a joint descriptive work on Entomology, to which Spence suggested that it would be well to commence with a *popular* 'Introduction to Entomology.' This idea was gradually elaborated much more fully than had at first been anticipated, and seven years elapsed before the first volume made its appearance, but from 1815 to the present time the names of "Kirby and Spence" have been inseparably united.

In the year 1856 Mr. Spence brought out the marvellously cheap edition of the 'Introduction to Entomology,' and we believe that ten thousand copies of

that work have been disposed of in the last four years. Rarely does it happen to the old to see so complete a realization of the day-dreams of the young.

As we announced last week, the opening new year witnessed the last days of William Spence, and henceforth both Kirby and Spence belong to the domain of history.

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RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

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At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column; but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. WATERHOUSE'S CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COLEOPTERA.—We are happy to announce the appearance of two more sheets of this useful Catalogue, which has now reached to the SALPINGIDÆ; p. 64 terminates with *Rhinosomus planirostris*.

Y. D.—We are not aware of any difficulty in investigating the interior of Abbey Wood; through West Wickham

Wood there runs a *public* footpath, which separates two different properties: if you are stopped on one side of this footpath for trespassing, apologize and return to the footpath, or crossing it enter the wood on the other side.

G. R. C.—No doubt *Phæoleuca*.

W. D., W. H., &c.—Three letters have reached me this week, and several others previously, from purchasers dissatisfied with their present mode of obtaining the 'Intelligencer,' desiring to have it direct from this office, and enquiring on what terms I will supply it. I can only refer them to Mr. Stainton's very explicit and often-repeated advertisement: the sum of 4s. 6d.—i.e. 54 postage stamps—must be paid half-yearly in advance; the half-years to commence on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The subscription for the half-year can of course be sent at any period of the half-year, and the numbers in arrear will be forwarded by return of post.—EDWARD NEWMAN.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Lepidoptera near Barnstaple.—I send you a list of *Lepidoptera* taken in this neighbourhood, which I did not observe last year:—

Leucophasia Sinapis. Rare.

Sesia Bombyliiformis. Took seven specimens in a scabious field close to our house; hunted for the larva in July and August, but was unsuccessful.

Deilephila Galii. The larva of this species occurred at Ilfracombe on *Fuchsia*.

Demas Coryli. Took the larva of this species.

Stauropus Fagi. Took one larva.

Nonagria Typhæ. Larvæ and pupæ common in the stems of the reed-mace.

Agrotis Ripæ. Two specimens at rest on plants, on Instow Burrows.

Noctua Ditrapezium. One.

... *Dablii*.

... *Bella*.

Dianthecia Carpophaga. Common.

Hypeua proboscidalis. Abundant.

Hypenodes Albistrigalis. Scarce.

Rivula Sericealis. Common.

Herminea Tarsipennalis. Common.

... *Grisealis*. Do.

Pyralis Farinalis. Rare.

Aglossa Pinguinalis. Common.

Pyrausta Punicealis. Rare.

... *Purpuralis*. Common.

... *Cespitalis*. Do.

... *Cingulalis*. Do.

Stenia Puuctalis. Abundant on the cliffs near Branton Burrows.

Hydrocampa Lemnalis. Scarce.

... *Stagnalis*. Do.

Botys Verticalis. Abundant.

... *Lancealis*. Rather scarce.

... *Fuscalis*. Do.

... *Urticalis*. Abundant.

Ebulea Crocealis. Do.

Pionea Forficalis. Do.

Spilodes Cinctalis. Rare.

Scopula Lutealis. Abundant.

... *Olivalis*. Do.

... *Prunalis*. Do.

... *Ferrugalis*. Scarce.

Stenopteryx Hybridalis. Common.

Ennomos Lunaria. Rare.

Aspilates Sacraia. One specimen.

Tephrosia Crepuscularia. Bred.

... *Laricaria*. Do.

Eusebia Bipunctaria. Abundant on the cliffs near Branton Burrows.

Ypsipetes Impluviata. Bred from pupæ found under moss on alders.—GERVASE F. MATHEW, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple; January 7.*

OBSERVATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Erebia Cassiope.—Having observed several communications in the 'Intelli-

gener' respecting this species and the different elevations at which it has been observed, it may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to know that it has been taken by myself at a much lower range than any mentioned by your correspondents. In July, 1847, while on a tour through the Western Highlands of Scotland, this charming insect fell to my lot. Unfortunately I left Edinburgh without my net, or I might have taken a good supply, as I saw upwards of a score. The spot where I captured them was on the roadside skirting Loch Vennachar, leading from Callander to the Trossachs, about (as far as I can recollect) two miles before I arrived at that romantic pass. Near the spot I observed a patch of cotton grass (*Eriophorum*), about half an acre. I was only enabled to catch a pair with my hat, which I have shown to Mr. Abraham Edmunds, of this city, who is a most indefatigable entomologist, and he felt much interested in the account of my capture. As they flew on the roadside so freely, I should imagine the adjacent mountains would afford them in considerable numbers. The day, I remember, was intensely hot, closing with a terrific storm with thunder and lightning. Next morning I ascended about half way up Ben Loinond, but saw no *Cassiope* there. I think the elevation of the spot where I took them could not have exceeded twenty feet above Loch Vennachar. Some of our Scotch friends, better acquainted with the country, may ascertain this in the approaching season. The delightful scenery of the district alone would well repay any lover of Nature, even if he were unsuccessful in making a single capture.—W. H. BIBBS, *St. George's Cottage, Tything, Worcester.*

HYMENOPTERA.

On the manner in which Bees extract Honey from Fuchsias, &c.—Gather a fuchsia flower, and you will see a small hole in one side of it, near its junction

with the stalk. This hole is made by the bees in extracting the honey. If you watch a bed of Fuchsias when in flower, you will see plenty of bees at them; and these, you will observe, instead of proceeding as with other flowers, insert their proboscis into one of these little holes, thrust it about for a little while, and then, flying to another, repeat the process. I never observed one make the hole; probably that is done early in the morning, as soon as the new flowers open. Verbenas, I believe, are served in the same manner, and doubtless other flowers of the same form. From their continually going to flowers already visited, I should suppose that the flowers receive fresh supplies of honey after it has once been extracted.—W. T.

EXCHANGE.

Coleoptera.—We commenced collecting last year, but now find we have not sufficient time for the study of both Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, and have therefore resolved to give up the latter. We shall be happy to give away those specimens of Coleoptera we have taken to any gentleman who will send a box with return postage. We are unacquainted with the names of many of them, so that applicants must take the chance of whether they are worth having or not.—C. & J. FENN, 43, Southampton Row, Russell Square; Jan. 9.

Melitea Cinxia.—I should be glad to know if any gentleman can supply me with a pair of this species, and if so at what price.—J. G. CAREFIELD, Newnham, Gloucestershire; Jan. 2.

Insects wanted.—I am in want of representatives of the following species, and shall be glad to hear from any entomologist having one or more of them to spare, when I will make an offer of others for exchange:—

T. Culiciforme	E. Lutulenta
P. Arundinis	X. Semibrunnea
D. Chaonia	C. Asteris
L. Dictæa	Absinthii
Dictæoides	Chamomillæ
C. Curtula	A. Melanopa
L. Cænosa	Cordigera
L. Muscerda	B. Notha
Æ. Quadra	P. Orichalcea
S. Papyratia	C. Promissa
E. Cribrum	Sponsa
D. Hamula	E. Dolobrarua
P. Nigricans	P. Syringaria
C. Fluctuosa	S. Lunaria
Ocularis	E. Fuscantaria
Ridens	Erosaria
A. Strigosa	N. Zonaria
Myricæ	C. Viduaria
S. Venosa	B. Abietaria
N. Despecta	Roboraria
Helmanni	C. Rotundaria
Neurica	A. Flexula
Caunæ	M. Alternata
H. Petasitis	M. Belgiaria
X. Scolopacina	F. Carbonaria
H. Hispida	O. Autumnaria
M. Albicolon	C. Sparsata
C. Haworthii	L. Polyommata
A. Caliginosa	C. Sagittata
A. Ripæ	Silaceata
Agathina	C. Obliquaria
Pyrophila	H. Derivalis
H. Croceago	S. Punctalis
X. Citrago	B. Lancealis
C. Xerampelina	S. Alpinalis
D. Oo	Decrepitalis
C. Pyralina	

—DR. ALLCHIN, 7, Pembroke Villas,
Bayswater.

umbels of the *Heracleum Sphondylium* by the hibernated female. The larva feeds on the buds and flowers, which it spins together by means of silk, and so forms a concealed gallery, within which it works its way across the umbel. The feeding larvæ may be found in the months of June and July; those which are the later developed do not suffer, because the period of flowering of the plant is past, as the seeds are equally to their taste, and it seems a matter of perfect indifference to them whether the plant is in blossom or in fruit. This larva is moderately gregarious, there being generally several specimens on one plant. When the larva is full fed it bores into the stem of the plant, generally entering at an axil of the leaf; when inside the stem it spins a slight white cocoon, and then assumes the pupa state. In three or four weeks the perfect insect makes its appearance; but its habits are very retired, and it is seldom seen on the wing till after hibernation; stragglers are not unfrequently found in houses during the winter months. Although the *Heracleum Sphondylium* is the most constant food-plant of this species, yet it frequently occurs on *Pastinaca sativa*, and in Finland Tengström has found it on *Heracleum Sibericum*.

H. T. STANTON.

YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA HERACLIANA.

The egg of this species is no doubt deposited in spring on the undeveloped

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on the evening of Monday, the 2nd inst., at Mr. Prest's, 7, Castlegate, at which Mr. Prest presided.

— Hornby, Esq., of Barnby Moor, near York, was elected a Member.

Mr. H. Moore exhibited *G. Papilionaria*, *C. Fluviata* (male and female bred),

H. Croceugo, *X. Citrigo*, *S. Anomala*, *H. Crassalis*, &c.

Mr. C. Helstrip exhibited a fine series of *Z. Æsculi*, *D. Orion*, *D. Templi*, *A. Carpophaga*, *C. Lychnitis*, &c.

Mr. J. Birks exhibited *E. Versicolor*, *S. Fagi*, *P. Trepida*, *N. Cuculina*, *T. Leucographa*; also foreign examples of *P. Acis*, *C. Anachoreta*, *E. Grammica*, *D. Pulchella*, *P. Nubeculosa*, *D. Sicula*, *N. Tritophus*, *C. Perspicillaris*, *E. Alniaria*, *G. Smaragdaria*, *N. Flammatra*, &c.

The Chairman exhibited series of *L. Arion* and *T. Cratagi*, also of *A. Emutata*, *A. Pictaria*, *S. Dealbata*, *C. Sponsa*, *S. Dorsana*, *A. Cnicana*, &c.

Mr. Wilson exhibited many specimens of *E. Gelatella*, taken near York.

Mr. Robinson exhibited *L. Multistrigaria*, *E. Bipunctaria*, *P. Empyrea*, &c.

The Meeting then elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. J. D. J. Preston; Vice-Presidents, Rev. F. O. Morris and Mr. W. Prest; Committee, Messrs. F. J. Wade, J. Robinson, C. Helstrip, T. Wilson and J. T. Carrington; Treasurer, Mr. J. Birks; Secretary, Mr. R. Anderson.

The following is a copy of the annual Report:—

"In presenting the third annual Report, it is satisfactory to observe the steady progress of the Society. During the past year thirteen new members have joined, whilst it has only sustained the loss of one, leaving an increase of twelve members, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The ordinary monthly meetings have been well attended, and many objects of interest have been brought under the notice of the members, amongst which was a specimen of *A. Rufina* with singular abdominal appendages, not previously noticed, but which it is stated subsequent

investigation has shown to be common to other species of this genus.

"From a record kept of the captures during the past year a list has been prepared, showing that five hundred and twenty-three species of Lepidoptera have been taken by the members, of which the following are additions to the previously recorded Fauna of this locality, viz.:—*P. Monacha*, *A. Inornata*, *C. Sparsata*, *C. Bicuspis* (pupa), *A. Connexa*, *A. Præcox*, *C. Solidaginis*, *S. Sticticalis*, *A. Cnicana*, *P. Roboricolella*, *A. Niveus* and *M. Pinguedinella*; all of which, except the pupa of *C. Bicuspis*, have been exhibited at the meetings. The following are also amongst the captures of 1859:—*A. Atropos*, *S. Convolvuli*, *S. Ligustri*, *M. Bombyliiformis*, *S. Culiciformis*, *L. Helveola*, *E. Vespertaria*, *E. Fuscantaria*, *G. Papilionaria*, *P. Bajularia*, *A. Rubricata*, *A. Alni* (larva), *A. Leporina*, *A. Ligustri*, *L. Pudorina*, *M. Abjecta*, *T. Opima*, *T. Populeti*, *O. Suspecta*, *H. Dipsacea*, *P. Glaucinalis*, &c.

"In consequence of the increasing attendance of members, bi-monthly meetings have been appointed for the autumn and winter months.

"Papers and discourses on objects of interest have been given, amongst which was a discourse "On the Proper Method of Setting Insects," by the Rev. F. O. Morris (President), and a paper "On the Distinctions of certain Species of Lepidoptera," by Robert Anderson (Secretary). Several useful entomological and botanical works have been added to the library. The members beg to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. W. Winter and the Rev. F. O. Morris for donations of local insects for distribution.

"Although Lepidoptera at present appears to absorb the attention of the members, it is hoped that in future other branches will receive due attention, and that parties studying them will not be backward to join the Society, as the Committee will always endeavour to add

works that are required on any section, and to give every facility for the study of other branches of Entomology."

ROBERT ANDERSON, *Hon. Sec.*
York; Jan. 7, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—It will readily be granted that your correspondent "A" is quite justified in his appreciation of the danger which would arise from attempting premature conclusions, if founded upon imperfect data; but has he not put the case somewhat unfairly when speaking, in a late number (Intell. No. 168) of the "narrow views" of British entomologists?—narrow, it is implied, in geographical as well as in other matters.

It seems to me that one might as well disparage any attempt at constructing an exact Geological Map of Britain if there were no equally accurate survey of the adjacent parts of Europe. Surely it is something gained when the Briton can point to his Flora as more perfectly explored than that of any other country; and if the same plan be found applicable to the Insect Fauna, we can well afford to wait for some future Forbes to elicit the general laws, when the foreign portion of the range shall have been as carefully investigated.

Nor is the arrangement of the eighteen provinces of Mr. Watson so arbitrary and unnatural but that it affords a safer ground-work for the first steps than the more vague designation of "North and South by East and West limits," though of course our studies ought very properly to include the particulars of climate, soil, vegetation, altitude, &c., where possible. If "A" would but urge the Continentalists

to bestow equal pains in the same direction, he might hope to open a safer road to the desired result than by recommending us to do the British and Continental work equally imperfectly. No one who has thought at all about it can pretend to call the British distribution of an insect anything more than a fragment.

A BRITON.

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I am arranging my Lepidoptera in a way not generally, I believe, practised, but which seems to offer great advantages. To each specimen I affix underneath a printed numeral, commencing at No. 1 with each species: thus, my series of *Acherontia Atropos* is numbered from 1 to 6; of *Pamphila Linea* from 1 to 12.

The numeral-paper is about a quarter of an inch square, and printed on both sides to save trouble. I register each species and specimen by its numeral in my note-book with a date and mode of capture, purchase or donor; thereby giving to each specimen in my collection a separate pedigree, very valuable to those who, like myself, wish to know the history of each one of their insects, and much more trustworthy and valuable for scientific comparison than the present mode of almost entirely trusting to memory, which latter, dying with its owner, can leave no fruit; but each insect thus registered for ever retains its value, while the note-book remains for reference.

The trouble of registering may be greater than lazy entomologists like, but it is well worth their while.

As I shall print more numerals than I require for myself, any one wishing to adopt my plan may have by post from me, at the cost of postage and printing, as many as he requires.

Yours, &c.,

A. WALLACE, B.M. Oxon.

23, Bedford Place; Jan. 6.

[It would be *very* much better to have a distinct number to each specimen—not to have as many No. 1s as there are species; besides if a beginner confuses two allied species, the journal will only serve, like martello towers, to puzzle posterity.]

SATISFACTORY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—This week I have received a pair of *Zeuzera Æseuli*, in good condition, from Mr. Lewis, and suppose, as he appears to have changed his address, that is the reason why he did not receive my letters respecting the box.

I only regret that I did not receive the insects before, which would have prevented the unpleasant remarks I felt myself called upon to make.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. FISON.

Stoke Hill, Ipswich;

Jan. 14.

Second Edition, price 3s.,

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S COMPANION. By H. T. STANTON.

"For those interested in the study of the smaller moths, this book will be found of great use."—*Athenæum*.

London: Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA.—Having now a supply of the Stettin Catalogue, I shall be glad to forward it to any applicant on the receipt of seven postage stamps. Those who want two copies must send fourteen postage-stamps.

CATALOGUE of HEMIPTERA.—A Stettin Catalogue of the Hemiptera of the whole world is now ready. 1s. 2d. post free.

H. T. STANTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Jan. 11, 1860.

EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA FOR SALE.—MR. STANTON has received from Dr. STAUDINGER for sale 1000 specimens of Coleoptera from Iceland and the South of Spain, about 300 species, price £5; and 280 specimens from Greece, price £1 10s.

SYNONYMIC LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, for interchange amongst Collectors. Part II. is now ready. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen (post free).

SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STANTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

Complete in Two Vols., fep. 8vo, cloth, price 10s.,

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STANTON.

This work contains descriptions of nearly 2000 species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts.

Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

The Entomologist's Annual for 1860.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 21, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 174.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

'THE ANNUAL.'

WE announced, a few weeks ago, the publication of the 'Entomologist's Annual' for 1860, but we are sorry to find that the immediate supply of the volume was not equal to the first pressing demand, and that consequently some persons had to apply for it more than once, and some did not obtain a copy till the middle of the present month.

No one regrets this circumstance more than ourselves; but we trust our readers will not unduly blame us for the delay, which is mainly attributable to the existence of a bust of Shakspeare in the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon. The connection between this bust and the insufficient supply of the 'Annual' is not at first apparent, and therefore we volunteer the following explanation.

It must be borne in mind that the 'Annual' contains a coloured plate; this plate has first to be engraved, then printed, and then coloured. We do not print it in colours, as the manipulation required is a more delicate process, and the plate has to be coloured by hand. This takes time, and, speaking in round numbers, we

believe the colourer is not able to accomplish more than a hundred a week, taking the necessary pains with them in order to ensure satisfaction to the purchasers of the 'Annual.'

Our readers will be able to make their calculations from the above explanation, and will find that the plates ought to be in the colourer's hands early in November, in order that a sufficient number of copies of the volume may be bound up and delivered to the publisher's by Christmas time. Now early in November we saw a proof of the plate, then all but finished; but just at that period our Artist had to visit the birth-place of Shakspeare, in order to make a sketch from a bust in the Church there.

The interior of a Church on a weekday in November is not perhaps the most cosy and warm place one could select, nor is it wonderful that, whilst thus employed in the delineation of the bust of Shakspeare on a raw November day, our Artist caught a bad cold, which confined him to the house for a fortnight, and thus led to a serious delay in the delivery of the 'Annual' plates to the hands of the colourer.

We never had such a mischance before, and we trust it will not occur

again. The disappointment of every one who had to apply twice for his copy of the 'Annual' was felt as an actual pain by ourselves. We trust, however, the explanation we have now given will prove quite satisfactory, and at the present time our readers may be assured that there is a good stock of the new 'Annual' on hand at Mr. Van Voorst's.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

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Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, February 1, at 6 P.M., as usual.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Captures at Perth.—The following is a list of my best captures since my last communication:—

- C. Porcellus. June 29; common.
 A. Porphyrea. June 30; do.
 C. Colonellus. July 4.
 P. Bractea. July 6; at flowers of
Lychnis Flos-cuculi.
 C. Cucubali. Do.; do.
 L. Conigera. Do.; do.
 N. Umbrosa. Do.; do.
 M. Margaritata. Do.; common.
 C. Pinetellus. July 8; a few.
 P. Festuæ. Do.; one.
 C. Rubiginata. July 14; common.
 H. Sylvinus. July 23; do.
 C. Olivaria. Do.; do.
 O. Pullaria. Do.; rare.
 M. Neglecta. July 28; two bred.
 Eupitheciæ. Several bred from larvæ
 on juniper.
 C. Graminis. August 6; common.
 T. Quereus. August 9.
 B. Perla. August 12; common at
 lamps.
 B. Glandifera. Do.; a few at lamps.
 C. Flavago. August 14.
 T. Chi. August 17.

In addition to which I have also taken the following at Kirriemuir:—

- C. Miata. August 26; a few.
 N. Fulva. September 7; common.
 L. Lignata. September 8; one.
 C. Vetusta. Do.; do.
 C. Psitticaria. Do.
 C. Exoleta. September 19; abundant.
 C. Spartiata. September 21; common.
 C. Rufina. October 3; rare.
 C. Macilentia. October 4; common.
 C. Spadicæa. Do.; do.
 H. Defoliaria. November 19.

All my duplicates have been given away. I am ready to send the insects I pro-

mised to those gentlemen who asked for them, if they will send boxes. My address till further notice is—F. B. W. WHITE, *Alhole Place, Perth*; Jan. 10.

Sphinx Convolvuli. A specimen of this insect has been brought to me, taken by a boy on a door-post in Kentish Town, in September. It was, however, a good deal damaged in being taken.—A. LLOYD, *Belsize, Hampstead. N.W.*; Jan. 15.

Captures near Sheffield.—During the summer of 1859, I met with the following, amongst others of less note:—

- May 13. *Polyommatus Argiolus*.
 May 29. *Nemeobius Lucina* (70).
 ... *Argynnis Euphrosyne*.
 ... *Thymele Alveolus*.
 ... *Diaphora Mendica*.
 ... *Euclidia Mi*.
 ... *Glyphica*.
 ... *Phytometra Ænea*.
 ... *Epione Advenaria*.
 ... *Ligdia Adustata*.
 June 13. *Hepialus Velleda*.
 ... *Platypteryx Lacertinaria*.
 ... *Melanthia Albicillata*.
 July 10. *Arge Galathea*.
 ... *Pamphila Sylvanus*.
 ... *Toxocampa Pastinum*.
 July 31. *Apamea Connexa* (100).
 ... *Aplecta Occulta*.
 August 20. *Gonepteryx Rhamni*.
 ... *Grapta C-album*.
 August 23. *Xanthia Aurago*.

—WILLIAM LAYCOCK, *Bath Street, Sheffield*; Jan. 20.

Captures of Rarities.—It has been frequently remarked that good fortune accompanies the young collector. The following statement goes far to corroborate this opinion. Not long since I received a communication from a gentleman in Suffolk, requesting some information about pupa-digging. In the course of the correspondence which ensued the following passages occurred:—"Of *Ocularis*, comparing it with your description in 'Pupa-Digging,' I think I have three

(i.e. pupæ). During the past season I took *E. Grammica*, one specimen, and Mr. Baker, of Battisford, has also captured one." (Mr. Baker, I may observe here, will be well known to the readers of the defunct 'Naturalist,' being frequently referred to by Messrs. Crewe and Bree, in their paper "On the Lepidoptera of Suffolk.") Again, "On the whole, I am quite satisfied with the first year's take. I have not taken many, but have some rare ones; amongst butterflies *Antiopa*, taken at this place, and *Dispar*! on —," &c. Astonished at this dazzling list of captures in one year, and that the first of collecting, I wrote to my correspondent, asking for further information: was he quite sure that the insect was *Grammica*? where, when and how was it taken? &c. From his reply I make the following extracts:—"In reply to your enquiries about *Eulepia Grammica*, I have not the slightest doubt about the insect I have being the one, and on Saturday I drove over to Mr. Baker's, at Battisford, and compared with his. They are identical. Mr. Baker took his *Eulepia Grammica*, close to H——, in Essex. My own specimen I captured at the same time and place that I took my *Callimorpha Heras*, viz., the last week in July, whilst on a visit in North Wales, between W—— and R——. My capture of *C. Hera* is mentioned by —," &c. Still somewhat sceptical, not of the veracity, but of the knowledge of my correspondent, I availed myself of an offer, kindly made by him, to forward the insects for my inspection, if I wished. In due time they arrived, and there, unquestionably, were *C. Dispar* and *E. Grammica*; the former a poor specimen, the latter a very fine one, but badly set. I suppose that the capture, in one year, of *Dispar*, *Antiopa*, *Grammica* and *Hera*, by one collector, is without a parallel in entomological annals. I have at present only given the initials of the localities. It is with the full permission of my cor-

respondent that I publish this. The *Dispar* was taken in Essex.—REV. J. GREENE, *Cubley Rectory, Doveridge, Derby*.

Gelechia intaminatella, a new Species.—Mr. Eales, of Darlington, lately sent me, for examination, a *Gelechia* which he was unable to determine. The insect in question appears to be altogether new; it has relations with *Desertella* and *Senectella*, but is essentially distinguished by the total absence of spot or marking. Mr. Eales met with it on the bank of the railway, about two miles from Darlington. I would propose for it the name of *Intaminatella*.—H. T. STAINTON; Jan. 25.

OBSERVATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Larva of Charocampa Nerii.—It may perhaps interest the readers of the 'Intelligencer' who visit Eastbourne in the summer season to know that I had two caterpillars of the Oleander Hawk-moth (*C. Nerii*) in my larva-box last year, which I found in the suburbs. They fed very well until the very sudden change of weather in the early part of November, at which time they became sluggish, and ultimately died, owing, I think, to the want of a proper place to keep them in. One was brought to me on the 12th and the other on the 18th of October. At first I was inclined to think they were *Acherontia Atropos*, the larva of which, you say, is sometimes, though rarely, found of a brownish olive; but, on closer inspection, I found the difference, by the anal horn and by the larva being of a lighter green, with two large ocellated spots. They were found in a field of potatoes, in whichperiwinkle grows, upon which they fed very eagerly just before they died, and also upon the oleander at times; but when found they were feeding

on potato.—W. Costick, *the Cemetery, Eastbourne*; Jan. 13.

Deilephila Galii.—I have a pupa of this species, which I reared from a larva I found feeding on the white bedstraw, in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne. *Vanessa Antiopa* and *Apatura Iris* were both seen here last season.—IBID.

EXCHANGE.

Pyrenean Lepidoptera offered in Exchange for British.—M. Leschenault du Villard, Member of the Entomological Society of France, residing at Bagnères de Bigarre, Hautes Pyrénées, France, is desirous of exchanging some of the Pyrenean Lepidoptera for British specimens. He can offer one or more specimens of each kind, all very fresh and in excellent condition. He will be happy to send catalogues, which will enter into details. The relations into which he desires to enter are not commercial; he wishes to be paid only by Lepidoptera peculiar to the localities of his correspondents; only as a last resource, and as an obligation, would he consent to receive money payments. All communications to be addressed to Mr. James Murray, 30, Cornhill, London, E.C. M. Leschenault subjoins the names of some of the specimens he has to offer; these names are taken from MM. Guenée and Boisduval ('Species Genera') or from MM. Godard and Duponchel.

Parnassius Apollo

... *Mnemosyne*

Anthocharis Simplicia

Pieris Callidice

Rhodocera var. Cleopatra

Colias Phicomone

Polyommatus Virgaureæ (with a black spot on the superior rings)

... *Gordius*

Lycæna Orbitulus

... *Eros*

Lycæna Arion

Argynnis Pales

Erebia var. Cæcilia

... *Stygne*

... *Lefebvrei*

... *Arachne*

... *Euryale*

... *Gorge* (type peculiar)

... *Gorgone* (do.)

... *Manto*

... *Dromus*

Satyrus Hiera

... *Œdipus*

... *Amaryllis*

Macroglossa Bombyliformis

Zygæna Exulans

... *Anthillydis*

Setina Irrorella

Nemeophila Plantaginis

... *var. Hospita*

... *var. B.*

Odonestis Potatoria

Hepialus Velleda (male and female)

... *Pyrenaicus* (do.)

Emydia Rippertii

Dianthæcia Cæsia

Hadena Nana

Agrotis Agricola

... *Ravida*

Cleogene Peletieraria

... *Tinctaria*

Psyche Albida, &c.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the Anniversary Meeting, held on Monday last, Mr. J. W. Douglas was elected President; Mr. S. Stevens was re-elected Treasurer; and Messrs. Shepherd and Janson were re-elected Secretaries.

Messrs. Douglas, Saunders, Walker and Westwood were elected to supply the four vacancies which occur in the Council at this season of the year.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE
TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA NERVOSA.

The egg of this insect is probably laid in the spring by the hybernated female, and no doubt a number are simultaneously deposited on the food-plant, *Ænanthe crocata*. The larvæ feed in the heads of this plant, drawing the flowers and leaves together by silken threads, and as from twenty to thirty larvæ generally occur on one plant, its vegetative powers are much interfered with, and the head becomes drawn up and contorted. The feeding larvæ may be found from the end of May to the beginning of July, and I have frequently noticed that a single head of the plant will contain larvæ of very different ages, some being quite young, whilst others are nearly full fed. In England, I believe, it has only been observed on *Ænanthe crocata* (the notice that it had occurred on *Cicuta virosa* is probably a botanical error), but Professor Zeller finds it on *Ænanthe Phellandrium* (*Phellandrium aquaticum*), and near Leipzig it has occurred on *Sium latifolium*; on all these plants, however, the habit of the insect seems identical; the larva when full fed bores into the stem of the plant and weaves a transverse piece of web right across the stem, just above the opening it has made; the larva then stations itself above this silken flooring, and there, inside the stem, undergoes its change to the pupa state: a number of pupæ are frequently found thus located, one above another, in the main stem of the plant. In three or four weeks the perfect insect makes its appearance.

H. T. STAINTON.

A BORDER WARFARE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Not having duly received the 'Intelligencer' for the last month, it was only the other day that I was apprised of some allusions made towards me by a Mr. Hodgkinson, of Preston.

In preparing my list of the Lepidoptera of this county, I distinctly stated that it was a list of insects which had come under my observation, and although I neither bred nor captured the bulk of them, some were captured by others whose veracity I had never any reason to dispute; such were my remarks previous to the "area" mania, and which must convince your readers of the misrepresentations of Mr. Hodgkinson.

It may interest those who wish to come to definite results upon the "distribution" subject to know that, finding some difficulty in obtaining good specimens of *Argynnis Aglaia*, which were only to be obtained about twelve miles distant from Carlisle, I determined upon another plan, which was attended with success: having obtained a number of worn specimens I carefully boxed them, and gave them their liberty upon a suitable locality nearer home; and, although the food-plant was scarce, I captured upon the same ground, for two or three seasons, larger and finer specimens some twelve or fourteen days earlier than the insect occurs at Ormthwaite. With similar results I have practised with *Melitæa Artemis* and some of the Noctuæ.

I possess a full series of *Pamphila Linea*; *P. Sylvanus* is very common here. *Chloephora Prasinana* is abundant,

and *Earias Clorana* is taken in some seasons plentifully, so that I have not confounded those insects, as Mr. Hodgkinson wishes to insinuate. There is another also included in my list, altogether upon Mr. Hodgkinson's well-known exposition: I was not the captor of that insect (*Heliothis Scutosa*), but I presumed it was captured in the district, and gave it a place in my list, which was objected to by others, but with more civility than has been exhibited by Hodgkinson.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

12, Barwise Court,
English Street, Carlisle;
January 16.

RESTITUTION MADE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Since I wrote for G. A. Almond's address in the 'Intelligencer,' it has been supplied to me, and I believe the purpose for which I wished to know it has been pointed out to him by one of his old friends, and I have now received a box of Scotch insects per rail, without any note to say where they came from; however, as I take it they are from him, I have given orders to stay proceedings against him, and I do hope his neglect to complete his contract will not recoil upon other men who may wish to be engaged to go out collecting for us.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HAGUE.

Dog and Partridge Inn,
Staleybridge.

FEN INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Having received a number of applications in reply to my notice in the 'Intelligencer,' No. 164, I now wish to state that I propose to take subscribers for shares of the insects to be captured. Each share to be twenty shillings, of which five shillings only is to be paid down as a deposit, the remaining fifteen shillings to stand over till the distribution of the insects takes place, at the end of the season.

My time is not wholly devoted to Entomology, as I am otherwise engaged from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

My object in the above proposition is to be enabled to thoroughly explore the insect productions of our fens, without the whole expense falling upon me individually; and, should the scheme not be taken up as keenly as I could wish, I will, on the 3rd of March, inform my correspondents of the circumstance.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. WINTER.

Aldeby, near Beccles;
Jan. 19.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA.—Having now a supply of the Stettin Catalogue, I shall be glad to forward it to any applicant on the receipt of seven postage stamps. Those who want two copies must send fourteen postage-stamps.

CATALOGUE of HEMIPTERA.—A Stettin Catalogue of the Hemiptera of the whole world is now ready. 1s. 2d. post free.

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Jan. 11, 1860.

EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA FOR SALE.—MR. STAINTON has received from Dr. STAUDINGER for sale 1000 specimens of Coleoptera from Iceland and the South of Spain, about 300 species, price £5; and 280 specimens from Greece, price £1 10s.

SYNONYMIC LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, for interchange amongst Collectors. Part II. is now ready. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen (post free).

SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Nocturnæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

Complete in Two Vols., fcp. 8vo, cloth, price 10s.,

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STAINTON.

This work contains descriptions of nearly 2000 species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts.

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A LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA. Part II. Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets. Arranged as in the 'Manual of British Butterflies and Moths.' By H. T. STAINTON.

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THE WORLD OF INSECTS: A Guide to its Wonders. By J. W. DOUGLAS.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

The Entomologist's Annual for 1860.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

EXCHANGE LIST of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA (Doubleday's Arrangement), omitting TINEÆ (except *Epigraphidæ* and *Psychidæ*) and including the most recent additions, embracing 1269 species; the whole numbered progressively to facilitate reference.

This list (besides its special use for interchange by post) forms a useful adjunct to DOUBLEDAY'S SYNONYMIC LIST, to which it may be adapted as an *Index*.

One Shilling per Dozen.

Postage-stamps for two or more copies (adding 1d. for postage) forwarded to J. BIRKS, 4, Market Street, York, will ensure a supply.

H. ROGERS, Naturalist, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, has on hand for Sale the following insects, at very reduced prices:—

	s.	d.
C. Edusa, per pair (♂ and ♀)	0	9
G. C-album - - - - each	0	6
S. Irrorella - - - - ...	0	4
C. Neustria (bred) - - - ...	0	4
A. Lunigera - - - - ...	2	6
Saucia - - - - ...	1	0
Obelisca - - - - ...	1	0
Corticea - - - - ...	0	3
T. Pastinum - - - - ...	0	9
A. Cetacea - - - - ...	0	6
S. Ferrugalis - - - - ...	0	3
Cinctalis - - - - ...	0	6
B. Flammealis - - - - ...	0	3
C. Wockcella (bred) - - ...	1	0

All the specimens are of H. ROGERS' own collecting last season; and, as he only sets out the very best specimens of all he obtains, he can confidently say such beautiful specimens are seldom to be met with elsewhere.

A few specimens of *S. Convolvuli* and *A. Atropos*, also a collection of Birds and Eggs.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 28, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 175.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE COMING SEASON.

THE lengthened evenings remind us that the period of inaction—the armistice in which entomologists and insects indulge in the winter time—is fast passing away. The first captures of 1860 will soon be making their appearance in our pages: may there be first captures in all orders, and not only in the too-exclusively-investigated orders of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera!

There are few subjects on which we reflect with a greater feeling of pain than the absolute neglect which so many orders experience from the professed votaries of Entomology. "It is because those orders are not taken up, that no one does take them up." We cannot accept this as a sufficient answer. Any one individual with sufficient capabilities accurately to distinguish species, and with sufficient energy and determination, has it in his power to turn a certain amount of entomological opinion upon *any order he may choose to select* as his own peculiar *protégé*. Of this we entertain not the slightest doubt; but *the many* will swim with the stream. The Coleoptera are now dividing public favour with the Lepidoptera; but were all our leading

beetle-hunters suddenly abstracted from us, would the pursuit of Coleoptera then be as fashionable?

We are pleased to see that M. Deyrolle, of Paris, has brought out a new edition of his 'Guide du Jeune Amateur,' styled the 'Nouveau Guide de l'Amateur d'Insectes,' in which he has noticed *on all the orders*, written by some of the best men of the day; thus the Coleoptera are treated on by M. Léon Fairmaire; the Orthoptera by M. Brisout de Barneville; the Hemiptera by M. Signoret; the Neuroptera by M. De Selys Longchamps; the Hymenoptera by Dr. Sichel; the Macro-Lepidoptera by M. Bellier de la Chavignerie; and the Micro-Lepidoptera by Mr. Stainton; and finally the Diptera are commented on by M. Bigot. This is as it should be, and we certainly must congratulate M. Deyrolle on his obtaining *collaborateurs* for each of the orders of insects. The universality of the little volume is its most striking and agreeable feature.

Are we to confess that they "manage these things better in France?" Or is it not in our power to run an even race? The subject is worthy of earnest consideration, and we trust some of our readers will seriously take up some

of the neglected orders. Our pages will be freely open in aid of any movement in the right direction.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

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At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STANTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from my late residence, Bingley, Yorkshire, my address is now—G. H. PARKE, 8, Crown Place, Crown Street, Liverpool.

CAPTURES.

Early appearance of Pieris Napi.—A small specimen of this insect was taken in our garden this morning; it had but just emerged from the pupa. Is not the time earlier than known to have been recorded before?—F. O. STANDISH, 2, Alfred Cottages, Warner Road, Camberwell, S.; Jan. 29.

Early Captures.—I have already opened the campaign by taking two specimens of *Phigalia pilosaria* and one

of *Biston hirtaria*, being some three or four weeks earlier than any of my preceding captures at the commencement of the season.—G. KEEN, 1, Manor Place, Walworth; January 31.

Scotosia Rhamnata.—A specimen of this insect has been lately given me by a friend who has given up collecting: it was caught by him in a garden at Chiswick.—ALFRED LLOYD, Belsize, Hampstead, N.W.

OBSERVATIONS.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Butterflies in Perthshire.—Of the twenty-five common butterflies only twenty-one answer to their names in Perthshire; the missing four are *Melitæa Artemis*, *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, *Thymele Alveolus* and *Thanaos Tayes*. On the other hand, we have *Polyommatus Ægon*. [Can this be the fact, or is it a female *Alexis*?] In No. 161 of the 'Intelligencer,' I see that you consider the occurrence of *Leucophasia Sinapis* near Perth as problematical; from all that I could learn, I think some common *Pieris* must have been mistaken for *Sinapis*. The captor was quite a beginner, and as soon as he (as he thought) had ascertained the species he flung the specimen away! However, I will visit the *locale* this year, and do my best to clear up the matter. I have never seen anything of *Argynnis Euphrosyne* here, though *Selene* is common enough. *Melitæa Cinxia* is found in Argyleshire. I have seen a specimen taken there by a Perth entomologist, who did not know which Fritillary it was. [Probably it was *Artemis*.] He told me it was very local—only to be found in a marshy place of small extent on the side of a hill.—F. B. W. WHITE, Athole Place, Perth; Jan. 19.

EXCHANGE.

Camptogramma Gemmura and *Fluviata*.—Having a few bred duplicates of the above, I should like to exchange them for any of the following species, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—122, 134, 202, 203, 210, 212, 215, 222, 385, 463, 475. *Geometræ*, 527, 532, 534, 535, 549, 569, 570, 574, 580, 583, 588, 590, 592, 600, 601, 602, 610, 618, 650, 657, 661, 662, 665, 666, 667, 669, 671, 672, 673, 679, 681, 684, 685, 689, 693, 695, 699, 733, 736, 739, 766, 770, 798, 809, 824. Only perfect specimens acceptable. My series consists of two males and one female. Write first. I shall be glad to hear from those friends to whom I have promised the species, as well as from those who have not returned my boxes.—E. S. NORCOMBE, 5, Salutory Mount, Heavitree, Exeter; Jan. 26.

Exchange.—I have a quantity of pupæ of *Papilio Machaon* to exchange for any local species. I have also ova of *Hypogymna Dispar* to give away.—G. LUMB, Kirkcudbright, Wakefield; Jan. 30.

Exchange.—I have a pair of *Acherontia Atropos*, which I shall be glad to exchange for a pair of British specimens of *Sphinx Convolvuli*, or of *Deilephila Galii* or *Euphorbia*. I have also four perfect cabinet specimens of *Thecla W-album*, for which I wish to obtain four *Polyommatus Arion*. I have likewise duplicates of the following, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—3, 21, 31, 41, 50, 57, 74, 139, 233, 238, 251, 258, 348, 357, 360, 361, 403, 416. My wants are as follows:—11, 23, 38, 40, 43, 68, 69, 89, 90, 145, 151, 157, 207, 209, 232, 236, 279, 306, 389, 428, 470, 471, 491. I shall be glad to hear from any gentleman having any of my desiderata to spare. I have some silkworm's eggs to spare, and will forward some to any gentleman who will enclose a stamped

and directed envelope.—JOSEPH WRAGG,
7, Spring Gardens, Doncaster; Jan. 24.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA CHÆROPHYLLI.

The egg is no doubt laid in the spring by the hibernated female. The larva feeds in the umbels of *Chærophyllum bulbosum* and *temulum*; at Glogau it is most frequent on the former plant, but in England, where *Bulbosum* does not occur, the larva seems to be perfectly contented with *C. temulum*. The larva spins between the flower-stems of the umbel a transparent silken tube, in which it resides; this tube is placed in a nearly horizontal position, and being open at each end affords ready egress to the active larva, which can move as rapidly backwards as forwards. The larvæ may be found in the month of July, but are generally full fed before the end of the month. Several larvæ frequently occur on a single plant, but rarely are two found in the same umbel; it is therefore very different in this respect from the larvæ of *D. nervosa* and *D. Heracleiana*. Owing to the readiness with which these larvæ take alarm—for almost the slightest agitation of the plant is sufficient to make them hurry to the ground—we very frequently meet with umbels in which we find the empty silken tube, but no larva; no doubt the panic-struck larvæ, on discovering the groundless nature of their alarm, crawl up the stem of the plant and occupy at random the first umbel which they find convenient, which is in its turn to be as unceremoniously deserted when some fresh cause of alarm arises. When the larva is full fed it

descends to the surface of the earth, where it constructs a slight cocoon, and then assumes the pupa state. About the middle of August the perfect insect appears; it may be met with occasionally during the two following months, and again after hibernation in the spring.

H. T. STANTON.

ON THE FUNCTIONS OF ANTENNÆ.

EVERY entomologist must be familiar with the fact that when a moth sings its antennæ in the flame it is more or less incapable of directing its flight, and usually spins in circles on the surface with which it may come in contact, with its head downwards. For a long while I supposed that this was a mere expression of pain, until I experimented in various ways with this instrument for the purpose of ascertaining its function.

My first experiments consisted in the excision of the antennæ, immediately above the bulbs, in the male *Saturnia Cecropia*, as soon as it had escaped from the cocoon, and before expansion of the wings had begun. The circulating fluids exuded, and soon formed over the cut surface a clot, by which it was permanently closed. There was no escape of air from the severed tracheal trunk, nor any indications of respiratory effort on the part of the imago; neither was the globule of fluid taken up through the tracheal trunk. The mutilation gives rise to very little expression of pain, after the first shock of the operation, and the imago fixes itself as usual to expand

its wings, expansion taking place as completely as in the un mutilated specimen. On the approach of night, the mutilated male makes no voluntary effort to use its wings. He is gentle and docile, and permits himself to be handled without betraying a desire to escape or any sense of danger. If at this time one endeavours to compel him to fly he agitates his wings with a trembling motion; and if thrown into the air, uses them so ineffectually as not to break the force of his fall, or so as to precipitate him head foremost to the earth with a shock that appears to benumb him. By persistence he is at last, perhaps, driven to use the organs of flight; but whilst employing them with vigour his position is reversed in mid-air, and he descends to the earth, vainly endeavouring to change it or arrest his fall; or he dashes himself with violence against some obstacle, thus bringing his flight to a sudden conclusion. *The power to hover has been completely lost.* After a few efforts of this kind it becomes almost impossible to compel a mutilated specimen to attempt flight. It will remain fixed in one place for two or three days, and at the end of that time may make a voluntary effort to use its wings. The irregularity, not to say the madness of its flight, is no less observable than in the beginning. Under these circumstances one of my specimens escaped into the open air from my study in daylight. After extricating himself from amongst the branches of a tree standing near the door, he arose into the air in a spiral tract, around which he ascended until attaining a height at which he was

almost lost to sight. Here he maintained himself by *sailing* on his wings, until I lost sight of him by intervening houses. But though I placed myself quickly in a position to see him again, he was no where visible, and must have descended suddenly from mid-air.

The males of the same species, taken by what is called *pairing*, in full possession of all their powers and instincts, and animated especially by the sexual instinct, are strongly attracted by light. If the light in a room be so guarded that the specimen cannot injure itself, and a perfect male be held by the thumb and fingers beneath the wings and thrown with force in a direct line from the light, the individual, by the use of the wings, will arrest himself as the force of the impulsion diminishes, and, reversing his position in the air, will return to the light *in a direct line*. This may be repeated any number of times, and will be followed invariably by the same result. Let the antennæ of the specimen then be excised in successive portions. The excision of the *upper third* does not diminish the power to arrest itself and to return again in a direct line; but beyond this point flight begins to be impaired without effecting in any manner the desire to return, until at last we reach a point where it becomes evident that the voluntary direction of flight is no longer under the volition of the insect, or that some co-ordinating influence is wanting, having special relation to the direction of flight, or the uses of the muscles of the alary organs. Instead of being capable of arresting itself and returning in a direct path, the insect now darts from the point of arrest to the right or left, to the ceiling or the floor; and this uncertainty of direction and

inability to arrest the force of impulsion continues to increase until we reach the neighbourhood of the bulb, when the voluntary employment of the wings almost ceases.

All these results are obtained simply by the excision of the pectinations of the antennæ, leaving the antennal stalks uninjured. The desire to fly is not affected in the first place, and it is only after the individual ascertains the uncertain nature of his efforts that he fixes himself in a state of rest.

The structure of the organs, together with these experiments, entirely justify the inference that the antennæ, instead of being organs of any special sense, as they are usually regarded, are in Lepidoptera instruments of atmospheric palpation, having especial reference to the action and use of the wings in flight.

This conclusion has been reached contrary to my own preconceived ideas of the functions of those instruments, and I believe the view here taken is entirely new. Should the experiments be repeated by any observer, he should be careful to select for experimental study those Lepidopterous insects that are unprovided with simple eyes or ocelli on the vertex at the base of the antennæ. In those species with ocelli on the vertex flight is deranged scarcely at all, as compared with the effect of antennal excision on individuals unprovided with these organs.—DR. CLEMENS (*in the 'Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences,' Philadelphia*).

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I venture to send you a few remarks on this subject, together with a

short extract from my catalogue, as an ocular demonstration of the plan I follow. The extract is from my Coleoptera, for, as Lepidoptera hold but a secondary rank in my studies, the Catalogue referring to them is not yet complete. However, I may premise that they are to be entered in the same way.

In the first place, I put a numeral to every specimen, excepting when two or more of the same species have been taken at the same time and place; in that case the same numeral is attached to each specimen. The labels I cut myself (I enclose two or three) from sheets of note-paper with a punch manufactured from part of an old gas-pipe; though very primitive it answers exceedingly well. Of course, when obtainable, a pistol-punch (as recommended to me by Mr. Janson) is preferable, as not requiring such attention to keep it in order.

This mode of labelling I think much preferable to that of your correspondent Mr. Wallace, as you can turn to any insect immediately by inspecting the numeral underneath. Besides, when you are unacquainted with the name of the insect, and with most collectors of Coleoptera and some of Lepidoptera this must be the case, pray how would you find the insect referred to if you put the numeral 1 to the first specimen of each species? Perhaps Mr. Wallace will kindly explain.

-
- 481. *Aromia moschata*. Common on trunks of willow trees; Southport, VII. 10—21, 1858.
 - 482. *Clytus arcuatus*. Presented by Mr. Knapp.
 - 483. *C. mysticus*. Beaten from lilac tree; Windsor. VIII. 1858.
 - 484. *C. arictis*. Common in garden; Eyc. VII. 13—17, 1859.

943. *Cassida murea*. Sweeping in Eye Park. VII. 1859.
 944. *Scolytus* ———? Do. Do.
 945. *Apion* ———? Under poplar bark; Eye Park. I. 10, 1860.
 946. *Lathrobium elongatum*. Under ash bark; Eye Park. Do.
 947. *Opatrum tibiale*. Abundant in sand hills; Southport. V. VI. 1857-8.

When occurring for some time in the same place I do not note any particular day, but merely the month, as "*Opatrum tibiale*. V. VI.", meaning that the insect is taken in May and June.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. TYRER, jun.

Hill House, Eye;

Jan. 21.

rooms remain at Bedford Row, but that the meetings should be held in the South Kensington Museum, where there is ample accommodation for every entomologist in Great Britain, and far greater attractions to catch stray country members, who now seldom, if ever, look us in the face.

This plan will doubtless meet with objections from those who live near Bedford Row, and therefore I hope you who live far off will advocate the scheme. It has its objections I grant, but it is much less objectionable than the present scheme.

Yours, &c.

A. WALLACE, M.B.

23, Bedford Place.

Feb. 1.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

SIR,—In your paper read before the Anniversary Meeting mention was made of the inconvenience and frequent headache experienced by the members of the Entomological Society, in consequence of the insufficient size of the room appointed for their meetings, and the increasing number of the attending members. I have not heard any complaints made of the insufficient accommodation of the Society's rooms for their books, cabinets, &c., but only those respecting the nights of the Society's meetings, which occur thirteen times in the year.

I believe that on three nights in every week the South Kensington Museum is open gratuitously to any Society; I should propose, therefore, that the Society's

HAGGERSTONE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE understand the first annual supper of the above Society took place on Wednesday, January 25, 1860, when nearly forty members and their friends sat down to an excellent repast, provided by their worthy host Mr. Finch; and, after ample justice was done it, the toasts, &c., usual on such an occasion, followed, and the meeting broke up, all present expressing themselves much pleased with the pleasant evening they had passed.

It is now little more than eighteen months since this Society was first established, yet it already numbers more than sixty members. The meetings are well attended. Two papers have lately been read, one of which has appeared in the '*Zoologist*.' Many rare species have been exhibited, and a collection of various orders is in course of formation.

Amongst others the following works have been purchased:—‘The Natural History of the Tineina,’ Stainton’s ‘Manual,’ ‘Entomologist’s Annuals,’ Wood’s ‘Index,’ ‘Practical Hints,’ Douglas’s ‘World of Insects,’ Wilkinson’s ‘Tortrices,’ ‘Accentuated List,’ Westwood’s ‘Butterflies and Moths,’ Stephens’s ‘Manual of British Beetles,’ Kirby and Spence’s ‘Introduction,’ and several others will soon be added to the list.

American Entomology.

COMPLETE (The) WRITINGS of THOMAS SAY. Entomology of North America. Edited by JOHN L. LECONTE, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo, with 54 Coloured Plates, half-bound, £4 4s.

London: H. Bailliere, Publisher, 219, Regent Street, and 440, Broadway, New York.

NOUVEAU GUIDE de l’AMATEUR d’INSECTES; par plusieurs Membres de la Société Entomologique de France. 1859. 3 francs 50 centimes; pp. 195.

Paris: Deyrolle, Rue de la Monnaie, 19.

N.B.—MR. STAINTON has received a few copies of the above, and will be happy to forward one (post free) to any entomologist on the receipt of 3s. 2d. in postage-stamps.

CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN COLEOPTERA.—Having now a supply of the Stettin Catalogue, I shall be glad to forward it to any applicant on the receipt of seven postage stamps. Those who want two copies must send fourteen postage-stamps.

CATALOGUE of HEMIPTERA.—A Stettin Catalogue of the Hemiptera of the whole world is now ready. 1s. 2d. post free.

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham;
Jan. 11, 1860.

SYNONYMIC LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, for interchange amongst Collectors. Part II. is now ready. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen (post free).

SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

Complete in Two Vols., fcp. 8vo, cloth, price 10s.,

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STAINTON.

This work contains descriptions of nearly 2000 species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts.

Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 8d.,

A LIST OF LEPIDOPTERA. Part II. Printed on one side only for labelling Cabinets. Arranged as in the ‘Manual of British Butterflies and Moths.’ By H. T. STAINTON.

Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Price 3s. 6d.,

THE WORLD OF INSECTS: A Guide to its Wonders. By J. W. DOUGLAS, President of the Entomological Society of London.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

**The Entomologist’s Annual
for 1860.**

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 4, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 176.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

A GOOD MOVE.

DR. Herrich-Schäffer has lately forwarded to us what seems designed as the commencement of a German 'Intelligencer.' It is entitled 'Correspondenzblatt für Sammler von Insecten, insbesondere von Schmetterlingen;' that is, 'Journal for Insect-collectors, specially for Collectors of Lepidoptera.'

From the last portion of the title, it would seem as though Lepidoptera are as popular in the "Fatherland" as here, and outstrip in attractiveness all the other orders combined.

This new journal of eight pages is at present to appear monthly, but the enterprising proprietor proposes, should his project be successful, to bring the journal out fortnightly, or even weekly. We shall certainly be pleased if the last-named period is arrived at, as many uses of such a journal must ever remain latent unless it does appear weekly.

Offers of insects for exchange or for sale are inserted at a moderate charge.

The price to subscribers for twelve numbers is one guilder, which appears to include its transmission throughout Germany post free.

Dr. Herrich-Schäffer remarks that "the demand for periodical entomological literature would appear to be supplied already by the Stettin 'Entomologische Zeitung,' the Berlin 'Entomologische Zeitschrift,' and the Vienna 'Monatschrift,' but that the two former only appear quarterly, and that though the last-named is a monthly publication, yet all the three are more restricted to works of a purely scientific character."

"The appearance in London of the 'Weekly Intelligencer' first suggested to me," continues Dr. Herrich-Schäffer, "the idea of establishing a similar journal for Germany, which, like its London prototype, without pretending to learned investigations, should serve as a medium of intercommunication for the amateurs and collectors of insects, who are probably quite as numerous in Germany as in England."

"We possess in the three above-named periodicals, and in the 'Linnæa' and some other works, more than sufficient for scientific and longer treatises, but for short notices on single species and genera, especially on points of difference between allied species, for observations on their local or periodical occurrence, or on their habits, and

especially for notices of which the usefulness consists in their immediate circulation, we have at present no suitable channel, and I imagine these would together furnish sufficient materials to render such a journal useful to amateurs."

The contents of this No. 1 are—"On Entomological Excursions in the Alps;" "Which parts of the Alps are most accessible to German Entomologists;" "On a new *Erebia* occurring in the Bavarian Alps;" Notices of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens' 'Synopsis of North-American Sphingidæ' and of Dr. Zaddach's 'Descriptions of some new or little-known Saw-flies,' &c., &c.

There is also an advertisement of the *second* number of Dr. Herrich-Schäffer's 'Schmetterlinge aus Europa und den angrenzenden Ländern.'

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

At Kingston-on-Thames, of W. Bryden, Bookseller, &c., Apple Market.

At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.


At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. L.—The Members of the Junior Entomological Society, having grown up, have joined the Entomological Society. There is no Society for infant entomologists now. The wrappers of the 'Manual' are not to be obtained separately; but the individual numbers can still be had.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

List of Lepidoptera taken in the Neighbourhood of Kilburn, Hampstead, Wilsden, &c.—

Gonepteryx Rhamni. Kilburn, Hampstead, &c; March to May; August to October.

Colias Edusa. Kilburn and near Wilsden; common in 1858 and 1859; June, July, August and September.

... *var. Helice.* Three or four specimens at Kilburn in 1859.

Pieris Brassicæ, Rapæ and Napi.

Anthocharis Cardamines. Kilburn, Hampstead and Wilsden; moderately common; May and June.

Leucophasia Sinapis. One specimen at Hampstead on the 27th of May, 1859.

Lasiommata Megæra. Kilburn in August, 1858.

Hipparchia Janira. June and July.

H. Tithonus. Very abundant in the neighbourhood of Wilsden; July and August.

Cænonympha Pamphilus. Kilburn, Hampstead and Wilsden; common; May to October.

Cynthia Cardui. Common at Kilburn and near Wilsden in 1858; scarce in 1859; July and August.

Vanessa Atalanta. Common; June, August to October.

V. Io. Common some years; July to September.

V. Polychloros. Near Kilburn (in 1858) and Hampstead; March, &c.; July and August.

V. Urticæ. March to October.

Argynnis Adippe. One specimen at Kilburn in July, 1858.

Chrysophanus Phlæas. Common; May to October.

Polyommatus Alexis. Wilsden (common), Hampstead and Kilburn (scarce); May to October.

Thymele Alveolus. Wilsden; May and July (once).

Thanaos Tages. Do.; scarce; May and August.

Pamphila Linea. Rather common near Wilsden; July.

P. Sylvanus. Near Wilsden, common; May and June.

Procris Statice. Wilsden; June.

Anthrocera Filipendulæ. Sometimes taken.

Smerinthus ocellatus. Scarce.

S. Populi. Common; June.

Sphinx Ligustri. Kilburn, St. John's Wood, &c.; June and July.

S. Convolvuli. Two or three specimens at Kilburn, 1858 and 1859.

Deilephila Galii. Two larvæ found feeding on Fuchsia in a garden at Kilburn in August, 1859.

Macroglossa Stellatarum. Kilburn in 1858.

Trochilium tipuliforme. Kilburn, &c.

Hepialus hectus. Hampstead, common; July.

H. lupulinus. Very common; May and June.

H. humuli. Do.; June and July.

Zeuzera Æsculi. Kilburn, &c., June and July.

Cossus ligniperda. Kilburn, &c.; scarce.

Cerura bifida. One specimen at Hampstead in 1859.

C. vinula. Kilburn, Hampstead, &c.; May.

- Dasycera pudibunda*. Regent's Park.
Orgyia antiqua. Abundant, July.
Stilpnota Salicis. Kilburn and St. John's Wood; July.
Porthesia auriflua. Kilburn and Hampstead; July and August.
Miltochrista miniata. Hampstead; July.
Lithosia aureola. One at Hampstead, June 1, 1859.
L. complanula. Scarce; July.
Arctia caja. Very common; July.
A. villica. Kilburn, Hampstead and Wilsden; scarce.
Spilosoma menthastri. Kilburn, &c.
S. lubricipeda. Do.
Diaphora mendica. Hampstead; May and June; scarce.
Callimorpha Jacobææ. Wilsden.
Clisiocampa neustria. Very common; July.
Odonestis potatoria. Common; July.
Gastropacha quercifolia. Very scarce.
Saturnia pavonia-minor. Near Wilsden; scarce.
Cilix spinula. Kilburn; not common; May, June (beginning) and July (end).
Fumea radiella. Hampstead; May.
F. nitidella. Hampstead and Kilburn; July.
Thyatira derasa. Scarce; July.
T. batis. Hampstead; rather common; June.
Bryophila perla. St. John's Wood; local but common; July and August.
Acronycta Psi. Not common.
A. megacephala. Do.
Leucania impura. Very common; July.
Hydræcia micacca.
Axylia putris. Scarce; July.
Xylophasia rurea.
X. lithoxylea and *polyodon*. June and July.
Dipterygia Pinastri. One specimen on Hampstead Heath: *vide* Intel. vol. v.
Cerigo cytherca.
Mamestra Brassicæ. June and July.
Apamea ocella. July and August.
Miana strigilis. Common; June.
M. furuncula. Very common; July.
M. arcuosa. Round Kilburn; flies close to the ground at dusk in June.
Grammesia trilinea. Common; June.
Caradrina Morpheus. Kilburn; rather common; July.
C. blanda. Kilburn; scarce.
C. cubicularis. Kilburn, &c.
Agrotis segetum. Not common.
A. exclamationis. Very abundant; June and July.
Triphæna Janthina. Kilburn; August; scarce.
T. pronuba. Common; June and July.
Noctua plecta. Kilburn, &c.
N. umbrosa. Do.
N. C-nigrum.
N. xanthographa. Excessively abundant; August.
Tæniocampa gothica. Kilburn, &c.; March and April.
T. cruda. Hampstead, &c.; March and April.
Orthosia lota. Hampstead.
O. macilentia. Do.
Anthocelis pistacina. October.
A. lunosa. Kilburn, &c. Do.
Cerastis Vaccinii. Hampstead.
C. spadicea. Do.
Cosmia trapezina. Kilburn, &c.; scarce.
Hecatera serena. One specimen at Kilburn, June, 1859.
Polia flavicincta. Bred one specimen from larva feeding on mint.
Miselia Oxyacanthæ.
Phlogophora meticulosa. Kilburn and Hampstead; June, August and September.
Aplecta nebulosa. Hampstead; June.
Hadena Chenopodii. Very common at Kilburn; June and July.
H. oleracea.
Heliodes Arbuti. Kilburn (very common in 1859) and Hampstead; May.
Abrostola triplasia. Kilburn; rather common; June to August.
Plusia chrysitis. Kilburn; rather common.

P. Iota. Very rare.

P. Gamma. Very abundant; June to October.

Gonepteryx libatrix.

Amphipyra Pyramidea.

A. *Tragopogonis*. Rather common.

Mauia maura. St. John's Wood.

Catocala Nupta. Near Hampstead, &c.

Euclydia Mi. Near Wilsden; common; May and June.

P. C. WORMALD.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS.

Companion Larvæ.—Some insects are never found *per se*; they are always in company with others; as, for instance, the ants'-nest beetles and the mysterious inhabitants of the wasp's-nest. Many might have imagined that the character of "lick-spittle" was confined to the human race; but no, in this we have our corresponding types, clearly manifesting that we and other creatures of a far lower grade are (according to Darwin) descended from a common ancestor. It is well known that some of the "Knot-horn" larvæ, such as *Acrobasis consociella*, *tumidella*, &c., make large habitations of a handful of oak-leaves, in which a whole brood live sociably together; it now appears that these insects keep companions, a *Gelechia* being attendant upon each gregarious "Knot-horn;" thus, *Myelois suavella* is accompanied by *Gelechia vepretella* (Z. ms.), *Acrobasis consociella* by a yet undetermined species of *Gelechia*, and a still unascertained larva of one of the *Phycidæ*, which abounds on hawthorn near Vienna, has *Gelechia spurcella* for its hand-maid. Do these *Gelechia* larvæ feed on the "frass" of the *Phycidæ*?—H. T. STAINTON; Feb. 6.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have a limited number of each of the following species, according to the arranged numbers in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—25, 37, 45, 57, 70, 74, 137, 147, 173, 184, 208, 240, 274, 310, 338, 351, 356, 357, 360, 363, 364, 366, 369, 370, 371, 373, 410, 424, 427, 485, 486 to 531, 540, 557, 561, 596, 614 (♂), 706, 715, 758, for which I wish to obtain representatives of any of the undermentioned:—20, 43, 59, 62, 71, 90, 100, 143, 149 to 152, 155 to 157, 207, 210, 215, 225, 228, 235, 238, 241, 255, 267, 268, 277, 278, 280, 311, 314 to 316, 319, 320, 323 to 325, 327, 339, 340, 345, 349, 350, 355, 362, 365, 385 to 389, 391, 397, 399, 404 to 406, 417, 420, 435, 442, 454 to 460, 463, 471, 482, 489, 493. Please write first.—J. BRYANT, 63, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.; Feb. 6.

Blaps Similis.—Any gentleman requiring well-set specimens of this insect can have them by sending boxes and return postage.—A. & M. SOLOMON, 6, Spenser Road, Newington Green, N.

Typhæus vulgaris.—If any gentleman is in want of this peculiar species of Coleoptera, I shall have much pleasure in forwarding him specimens upon receipt of a box and return postage. Applicants need not be afraid of applying, nor of asking for a good series; but they must please to allow me time, as my time for Entomology at this season of the year is very limited. If any one would wish to have his specimeus alive, I can forward them so.—MATTHEW HILL, Little Eaton, near Derby; Jan. 31.

Exchange.—I have duplicates of the following:—

- D. thoracicus,
- B. multipunctata,
- C. inquisitor,
- C. glabratus,
- arvensis,
- nitens,

A. atratus,
 A. pœciloides,
 B. unipustulatus,
 S. consputus,
 C. laterale,
 B. decorum,
 ephippium,
 A. maculatus,
 S. muticum,
 M. 4-pustulatus,
 A. testudinarius,
 C. ænea,
 B. bispinus,
 P. collaris,
 D. Lemnæ,
 Z. subspinosus,

and many other species for exchange.—
 C. GLOYNE, jun., 5, Terrace, Kensington
 W.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR THE
 ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—
 At the Meeting of the Entomological
 Society on Monday last, the President
 announced that the next Council Meeting
 would take under its serious considera-
 tion the subject, now become imperative,
 of obtaining an increase of accommoda-
 tion. He remarked that there were pro-
 bably some Societies which would be
 glad to allow us a room or two and the
 use of their meeting-rooms on the nights
 of our Meetings for a sum less than that
 (£40) which we were now paying for
 our rooms in Bedford Row. He also
 suggested that those Members who might
 hear of anything likely to be suitable
 should at once communicate with the
 Secretary, in order that as much in-
 formation as possible might be collected
 together, so as to be available at the
 next Meeting of Council. These re-
 marks were greeted with the usual ex-
 pressions of satisfaction, and an impres-
 sion is gaining ground that the Society
 is now in earnest.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA PIMPINELLÆ.

The egg is most likely laid in spring
 by the hibernated female. The larva
 feeds in the umbels of *Pimpinella Saxi-
 fraga*. It is not gregarious, but lives
 solitarily in a slight white web, which is
 generally placed in a perpendicular posi-
 tion amongst the flower-stalks of the
 umbel. The larva feeds during the
 months of August and September; to-
 wards the end of the latter month it
 becomes full fed, and descending to the
 ground, constructs a whitish cocoon, in
 which it assumes the pupa state. In
 about three weeks the perfect insect
 makes its appearance.

H. T. STAINTON.

THE NEGLECTED ORDERS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have read the leading article
 in the 'Intelligencer' of the 4th inst.
 with great pleasure, and beg to offer a
 few remarks on the "neglected orders."
 You attribute their neglect to fashion;
 but I do not think it is always that.
 There are no English works on some of
 the orders, and what there are on others
 are out of the reach of nine-tenths of
 entomologists. People do not like to
 collect insects they cannot study for
 want of books. I think this is the real
 solution of the secret. How many
 Neuropterists Dr. Hagen's papers have
 already produced! Why cannot we
 have a 'Manual of British Entomology,'
 like Gosse's excellent 'Manual of Ma-
 rine Zoology?' Gosse's work contains

the characters of every class, order, tribe, family and genus of our native marine animals, so arranged as to be suitable for ready reference, and a figure of every genus named, also a list of the species in every genus; it is published in two portable little volumes, and the price is only fifteen shillings! I would advise that each of our leading entomologists should take an order, somewhat as follows:—

Coleoptera. Waterhouse.

Hemiptera. Dallas.

Diptera. Walker.

Hymenoptera. Smith.

Neuroptera. Hagen.

Lepidoptera (*Macro*). Doubleday.

... (*Micro*). Stainton.

Orthoptera. }
Aptera. } Westwood.

The work might then be published in numbers or as a whole, at as low a price as possible. I would advise introductory remarks before each order, with notes on habits, localities, collecting, preserving, &c. Such a book would do much to do away with "neglected orders."

Such are my remarks on this subject, which I offer to you and your readers, in all diffidence, hoping to see the opinions of others upon this subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A NON-JAPANESE.

THE BORDER WARFARE.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I should have neither wasted time, paper, nor your pages in replying to Mr. Armstrong's letter about several

insects he says are taken near Carlisle, had he not charged me with misrepresentation, which is very easily said, but he is not able to prove it. I will not say very much on the subject, as I feel satisfied any discriminating mind will at once perceive his shifts to cover his ignorance.

First, there is *Pamphila Linea*, of which he says he has a full series: he does not say now that he took them at Carlisle. I have a full series of the same species; but neither mine nor his were taken in Cumberland. Next, he does not now say he took (or any one else yet) *Halias Quercana* near Carlisle, but contents himself with saying *Prasinana* occurs there, which no one ever doubted; but unhappily he shifts *Quercana* into *Earias Clorana*, which makes a compound blunder, as he never saw a specimen of *Clorana* yet taken in Cumberland: so much for those two species.

He does not tell us where *Sphinx Ligustri* occurs near him, but enters into a long rigmarole about naturalizing *Aglaia* and *Artemis*—species which no one questioned being common Cumberland insects. It would certainly have been more creditable had Mr. Armstrong at once corrected the errors when they were pointed out to him than have tried to creep out in the manner he has done. I have frequently seen corrections when parties have been made aware of their mistakes. He cannot plead ignorance of the error, as it was mentioned to him by a friend of mine in Carlisle before I sent my notes to you; indeed several asked me if such were facts. I can assure you more than a Mr. Hodgkinson, of Preston, was staggered; a Mr. Allis, of York, who knows Cumbrian species well, met me in York the week after the

publication of Mr. Armstrong's communication in the 'Intelligencer,' and it formed part of our first conversation.

I have always been good friends with Mr. Armstrong, and it was not owing to any petty feeling (for which I have had no cause) that I ventured to point out his errors; but I have "misrepresented" nothing. I could say more to illustrate more forcibly that Mr. Armstrong lacks the experience necessary to make him an authority upon Lepidoptera,—in not knowing some of our most showy, conspicuous, and even common species.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. HODGKINSON.

Penwortham Mill, near Preston;

February 2.

OBITUARY.

We are sorry to observe recorded, in the 'Hereford Times' of February 4th, the death of Dr. Edward Bevan, the author of 'The Honey Bee.' Dr. Bevan had been blind for some years, and entered his 90th year in July last. On the 31st of January he gradually sunk under the burden of years, literally dying of old age.

Like most of those who attain an unusual age, Dr. Bevan was a regular early riser.

SYNONYMIC LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, for interchange amongst Collectors. Part II. is now ready. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen (post free).

SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

NOUVEAU GUIDE de l'AMATEUR d'INSECTES; par plusieurs Membres de la Société Entomologique de France.—1859. 3 francs 50 centimes; pp. 195.

Paris: Deyrolle, Rue de la Monnaie, 19.

N.B.—Mr. STAINTON has received a few copies of the above, and will be happy to forward one (post free) to any entomologist on the receipt of 3s. 2d. in postage-stamps.

Price 3s.,

PRACTICAL HINTS respecting MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES, with Notices of their Localities; forming a Calendar of Entomological Operations throughout the Year in pursuit of Lepidoptera. By RICHARD SHIELD.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

Second Edition, price 3s.,

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S COMPANION. By H. T. STAINTON.

London: Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

To Entomologists,

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will sell by Auction, at his Great Room, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on Saturday, February 11, at half-past 12 precisely, a VALUABLE COLLECTION of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA and COLEOPTERA, principally collected in the neighbourhood of Lewes, and mostly in fine condition; together with a first-rate Mahogany Cabinet of forty-eight Drawers, corked and glazed, in three tiers. To which is added a small Collection of EXOTIC LEPIDOPTERA and COLEOPTERA, and a Cabinet, corked and glazed. On view the day before, and Catalogues to be had one week prior.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of MIDDLESEX.—Saturday, February 11, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 177.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.

JOURNALS.

IN the 'Zoologist' for 1847, p. 1865, the late James Francis Stephens gave us a "*Plan for an Entomological Journal.*" Mr. Stephens remarked—

"Most of the journals hitherto proposed presuppose the journalist to possess a slight knowledge of Entomology; but the plan I suggest is unencumbered with any such supposition, and has the additional advantage of enabling the possessor instantly to refer to the capture, &c., of every individual example in his collection at any future period, notwithstanding the same may have been removed upon re-arranging 'many a time and oft;' and a small book of a few leaves will serve for many years. Not so a journal of names; such a one I commenced in 1810, and have carried on to the present time, 1847!—very irregularly in parts, it must be confessed, owing to the enormous quantity of entries, sometimes more than 3000 in a month!—till the number recorded has extended to between 30,000 and 40,000,—a sad expenditure of time and labour, and from its extent comparatively useless."

There is something very sad and touching in this: in the evening of

life, the most active entomologist of his day admits that for thirty-seven years he has been pursuing a wrong plan—"a sad expenditure of labour, and comparatively useless."

One would have thought such a warning from such a quarter would have received more attention than it has done.

The plan which Mr. Stephens proposed was that every insect captured at the same time and place, under similar circumstances, should bear the same number.

"According to the plan proposed, I assume the student takes up his subject in the beginning of July, and makes his first excursion on the 7th, on which day he captures some scores, or even hundreds, of specimens. Let him at starting be amply provided with boxes, to enable him readily to subdivide his captures, which he finds it convenient to do as instanced, into nine sections, and on removing them from his setting-boards, then attach a corresponding number to every individual specimen, all taken from Fungi bearing No. 2, and so forth. It then becomes evident, on any future inspection of his collection, upon observing No. 1 attached to a specimen, and referring to his journal, that it was

obtained at Darent by general beating, will become registered; as also his purchases, presents, &c., care being taken not to disturb the tickets."

EXAMPLE.

- "1. Darent Wood. July 7, 1847. By general beating of herbage.
 2. " " From Fungi (abundantly).
 3. " " From under flints, in chalk-pits.
 4. " " By beating oak.
 5. " " " birch.
 &c., &c., &c."

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

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At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

 Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. O. R.—Your nest is probably that of some species of spider.

R. E. B.—Quite right; your insects are *Heliothis dipsacea* and *Dasycera sulphurella*.

A. G. M.—Your pupæ in the leaf of *Iris foetidissima* are Dipterous; we do not know the species.

Erratum.—In 'Intelligencer,' No. 176, p. 156, line 1, for *Dasycera pudibunda*, read *Dasychira pudibunda*.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

List of Lepidoptera taken in the Neighbourhood of Kilburn, Hampstead, Wilsden, &c.—

(Continued from p. 157.)

Ourapteryx Sambucaria. Kilburn, Hampstead, &c.; common.

Rumia cratægata. Very common; May to July, and September.

Angeronia prnnaria. Hampstead; scarce.

Crocallis elinguaris. St. John's Wood, Kilburn, &c.; July.

Ennomos angularis. Kilburn, &c.; scarce; August.

Biston hirtaria. St. John's Wood (common) and Kilburn; March and April.

Hemerophila abruptaria. Kilburn and St. John's Wood; scarce; May and June.

Boarmia rhomboidaria. Common; June and July.

Iodis lactearia. Hampstead; common; May to July.

Phorodesma bajularia. Hampstead; July.

Hemithea Thymiaria. Hampstead and Kilburn; common; June and July.

Ephyra porata. Kilburn; scarce; May. *Asthena candida*. Hampstead; rather common; May and June.

Acidalia scutulata. Kilburn; rather common; June and July. One specimen on the 10th of September, 1859.

A. bisetata. Hampstead; rather common; July.

A. osseata. Round Kilburn; rather common; June (end) and July.

A. virgularia. Kilburn. July.

A. remutata. Hampstead; very common; May and June.

A. aversata. Kilburn, Hampstead, &c.; common; June and July.

A. emarginata. Kilburn; scarce; July.

Bradyepetes amataria. Common; June and July, and September (1859).

Cabera pusaria. Hampstead; very common; May to July.

C. exanthemata. Hampstead; June to August.

Corycia punctata. One specimen at Hampstead.

Halia Wavaria. Abundant; June and July.

Lozogamma petraris. Hampstead; common; May and June.

Abraxas grossulariata. Abundant; July.

A. ulmata. Once at Kilburn; June.

Ligdia adustata. Kilburn; scarce.

Lomaspilis marginata. Hampstead; June.

Hybernia leucophaea. Hampstead; common; February and March.

H. aurantiaria. Hampstead.

H. progemmaria. Hampstead and Kilburn; February and March.

H. defoliaria. Hampstead; October and November.

Anisopteryx Æscularia. March.

Cheimatobia Brumata. November and December.

Larentia didymata. Hampstead; not common; July.

Emmcesia affinitata. Near Kilburn; not common; May.

Eupithecia centaureata. Kilburn; scarce; June and July (beginning).

E. subnotata. Kilburn; common amongst *Chenopodium*; July.

E. vulgata. Kilburn; scarce; May.

E. rectangularata. St. John's Wood, &c.; scarce.

Melanippe biriviata. Very common; May, June and August.

M. montanata. Very common; May and June.

M. fluctuata. Very common; May to August.

Anticlea badiata. Kilburn; April and May.

Coremia ferrugaria. Kilburn; not common; May.

Camptogramma bilineata. Excessively abundant; June to August.

Scotosia undulata. Once at Hampstead; July.

Cidaria fulvata. Kilburn and Hampstead; moderately common; June (end) and July.

C. pyraliata. Kilburn; rather common and rather local; June (end) and July.

Pelurga comitata. Kilburn; common amongst *Chenopodium*; July and August.

Eubolia mensuraria. Near Wilsden; June to August.

E. plumbaria. Near Wilsden (common); once on Hampstead Heath; June and July.

Odezia chærophyllata. Hampstead and Wilsden (common), Kilburn (scarce); June and July.

Hypena proboscidalis. Kilburn and Hampstead, &c.

H. rostralis. Kilburn; scarce; August and September.

Herminia barbalis. Hampstead; moderately common; June.

H. tarsipennalis. Once at Hampstead; June.

H. nemoralis. Hampstead; common; June.

Pyralis costalis. Kilburn, &c.

P. farinalis. St. John's Wood, &c.; June, &c.

Aglossa pinguinalis. July, &c.

Cataclysta lemnalis. Ponds in Hampstead fields; common; May, June and August.

Hydrocampa nymphæalis. Hampstead; scarce; August.

Botys verticalis. Very abundant; July.

B. urticalis. Abundant; June.

Pionea forficalis. Kilburn, &c.; May, June and August.

Scopula olivalis. Kilburn; common; June and July.

S. prunalis. Kilburn and Hampstead; very common; June to August.

Eudorea ambigua. Hampstead; June.

Crambus pratellus. Very common; May and June.

C. pascuellus. Hampstead; not common; June.

C. hortuellus. Wilsden, &c.; common; May and June.

C. culmellus. Excessively abundant; June to August.

C. tristellus. Do.; July to September.

C. perlus. Wilsden and Kilburn; May and June. Took two specimens answering to the variety *lythargyrellus*.

Eulia ministrana. Hampstead; common; May and June.

Tortrix viridana. Excessively abundant; June and July.

T. forsterana. Kilburn; not common; June.

Lozotænia fulvana. Kilburn; common; June.

L. xylostæna. Do.; June.

L. rosana. Do.; common; June.

Ptycholoma lechæana.

Notocelia udmanniana. Kilburn; June.

Pardia tripunctana. Very common; May and June.

Dictyopteryx contaminana. Common; August to October.

Cræsia forskaleana. Very common; June and July.

Ephippiphora argyrana. Kilburn and Hampstead; April and May.

Grapholita Ulicetana. Wilsden ; June.

Argyrolepis æneana. Do. ; May (end) and June. Took one specimen on the banks of the Great Western Railway, near Kensal New Town, on the 14th of May, 1859.

Xanthosetia hamana. Very common amongst thistles at Kilburn ; May (end) and June.

Chimabacche Phryganella. Hampstead ; October and November.

C. Fagella. Do. ; April.

Tinea fulvimitrella. Once at Kilburn (May 25, 1859).

Adela Degeerella. Hampstead ; common ; June.

A. viridella. Do. ; very common ; May and June.

Hyponomeuta Padellus. Common ; July.

H. evonymellus. Kilburn ; very local ; June and July.

H. Padi. Hampstead ; very local ; June and July.

Cerostoma Xylostella. Kilburn ; rather common ; July.

Phibalapteryx Quercana. Hampstead.

Harpella Geoffrella. Kilburn and Hampstead ; common ; May and June.

Dasycera sulphurella. Kilburn, &c. ; May.

Endrosis fenestrella.

Gracilaria Swederella. Hampstead ; June.

Pterophorus trigonodactylus. One specimen at Kilburn in 1858.

P. bipunctidactylus. Once at Kilburn in 1859.

P. pterodactylus. Kilburn and Hampstead ; rather common ; August, September, &c.

P. pentadactylus. Kilburn ; July and August ; very common amongst the common *Convolvulus* or bindweed.

P. C. WORMALD.

OBSERVATIONS.

Polyommatus Ægon.—Seeing, in the 'Intelligencer' of the 4th instant that Mr. White, in his notice of captures in Perthshire, has included *P. Ægon*, and that there appears to be some doubt expressed as to the identity of the species, I beg to state that I had the pleasure of capturing, in 1858, a beautiful specimen about three miles north of the Pass of Killcrankie. There can be no doubt about the species, as the metallic spots on the under side are even larger and more lustrous than the more southern varieties. I saw another at the place I captured this specimen, but did not succeed in securing it.—DAVID P. MORISON, *Pelton Collicry ; February 13.*

EXCHANGE.

Eggs wanted.—I have a great desire to breed *Philophora Plumigera*, *Petasia Cassinea* and *Trichiura Cratagi* ; if any brother entomologist can assist me to any of the above I shall be extremely obliged, and shall be most happy to assist him to anything in my power, if he will be kind enough to forward a list of his wants. I have several species in the egg and pupa states.—JAMES BATTY, 133, South Street, Park, Sheffield ; Feb. 13.

Anthrocera Lonicera.—Does any one want pupæ of *A. Lonicera* ? If so write now, and state how many you would like, &c., and in June next send box and return postage, and they shall be forwarded.—R. E. BRAMELD, *St. John's Street, Mansfield ; Feb. 11.*

Larvæ wanted for a Lecture.—I should be much obliged to any entomologist who would send me any *Coleophora* larva or other leaf-mining larvæ, or a grass-mining larva, &c., as I want them for

exhibition at a public lecture on Entomology here on Thursday evening next.

—W. WINTER, *Aldeby, near Beccles*.

Exchange.—I have the following duplicates, as numbered in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—3, 29, 31, 39, 40, 68, 70, 71, 72, 145, 179, 186, to exchange for 4, 11, 19, 20, 21, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and from 50 to 59 (except 56), 88, 89, 90, 91, 124, 163, 166, 167, 178. Applicants had better write and mention what they have to offer.—

JOHN STEVENS, 24, *Blombsbury Street, Bedford Square, London*; Feb. 13.

THE NOTTINGHAM NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.—Some years ago a number of gentlemen in this town combined to form what was called a Natural History Society, which, after existing as such for a number of years, was merged, in 1853, into the Nottingham Naturalists' Society. After a life of seven years, during which it has been conducted with more or less spirit, this Association has come to be regarded as one of the standing institutions of the town. It has a tolerable Museum, in which are to be found several rare and valuable specimens—geological, zoological, ornithological and otherwise; and courses of lectures are delivered at intervals by eminent scientific gentlemen. Lately the second annual conversazione was held at the Mechanics' Hall.

A NEW PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD.

—The 'Gardener's Chronicle' informs us that "The Rev. F. W. Hope has offered to endow a Professorship of Invertebrated Zoology." Are we at last to have a Professor of Entomology at Oxford?

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—That two heads are better than one every entomologist must confess; and I am glad to see that my letter to you about labelling insects (p. 135) produced not only a foot-note to the same, but also a letter (p. 150) from Mr. Tyrer, jun.

By comparison of the two schemes for labelling insects (*viz.* that per species, which I advocated, and which I propose in my present letter to call A, in order to economise space; and that advocated by Mr. Tyrer, *viz.* to label each specimen with a separate numeral, *ad infinitum*, which I shall call B), I hope to educe a complete scheme to supply our entomological wants.

I must premise, in explanation of my former letter, that I intended scheme A to apply only to Lepidoptera, and to those only which are arranged in a cabinet, the species inserted being mostly well known. I did not propose to apply it to species undetermined: the facilities now afforded for interchange of knowledge ought to enable every entomologist, at least in the winter months, to determine all his unknown specimens.

It is objected to scheme A in the foot-note to my letter (p. 136) that confusion of two allied species occurring, the numerals render the register worse than useless. To this I answer, not so; for supposing, in a series of *Mamestra Brassicae*, the first four specimens are correct, but that the fifth is *M. abjecta*, when you have discovered your mistake you will re-label the *Abjecta* as No. 1 (supposing you had not the species before), register it as such, erase the false entry in your register to *Brassicae*

No. 5, label and re-insert in your cabinet, and register another specimen of *Brassicæ* as No. 5. Where is the confusion? Each specimen having its separate entry precludes confusion, supposing of course that any change in the cabinets is immediately noted in the register.

I confess I do not see the force of the argument that a great many No. 1s are objectionable.

I must again repeat that scheme A applies only to known species arranged in a cabinet, and consequently not likely to undergo much shifting and alteration, now that our catalogues of arrangement are so completely worked out; and this furnishes an answer to Mr. Tyrer, jun. I do not propose to number unknown specimens according to scheme A, but I should number these according to scheme B, and subsequently, when known, enter them in my cabinet, re-label and register according to scheme A; and I think this will be conceded to be a better mode than a blind adherence to any one plan, regardless of the advantages of the other.

My objections to scheme B are—

1. The numerals will soon reach 10,000; the numeral will then occupy a large space of paper, and its appearance under the insect will offend the eye of those who prefer neatness in their cabinet. In scheme A, the label being very small (a quarter of an inch in diameter) is concealed, except in the smaller species, unless when the drawer is lifted up to allow the eye to range under the insect.

2. It will be necessary to take each insect up to make sure of its numeral (*vide* Mr. Tyrer's letter). This is a great objection, not only because it takes up much time, but because many dislike exceedingly to take off the glass lids of

their drawers, thereby admitting air, dust, ova,—perhaps breaking their nails or a delicate wing of a small insect by the draught,—added to which an insect is often damaged or destroyed by being taken up and replaced, especially if minute or fragile, or if the pin be small; whereas in A the labels, though small, yet can be discerned from above, without removing the lid, if the drawer be held at an angle to the eye. The specimens also being arranged and numbered in order, the fifth insect will be No. 5 in the register, and no need occurs to remove the glass.

3. If the first insect of my series of *Mamestra Brassicæ* be numbered 1015, the second insect 1099, the third 4008, how can I readily compare the records of their captures, unless I have two register books, one arranged numerically naming the species, the other arranged specifically giving the numerals of the specimens of each species and their history? Or how else could the capture of *Catephia alchymista* be conveniently registered for reference, if it occurs as the 16000th capture, while the preceding (*C. Fraxini*) is the 300th, and the subsequent species the 4000th?

Scheme A therefore not only saves the trouble of a second register, but makes new species or new specimens to be introduced anywhere without inconvenience or disarrangement of existing entries, while it affords instant reference to the history, without the trouble of removing the lid of the drawer, or removal of insects.

Doubtless to others other objections may occur to either scheme; if so, I shall be glad to hear them, as my object is to elicit the very best method of arrangement and registry for myself and others.

In conclusion, I would suggest that scheme A seems peculiarly adapted for those who possess large series and are fond of varieties, while scheme B will probably best suit those who limit their series to four specimens. I believe that in catalogues of Coleoptera both genera, species and specimens (as in botanical catalogues) are all numbered according to scheme A. This I think would be a great improvement to our catalogues of Lepidoptera, and I should then propose that the same numerals should be used in our registers and cabinets, using different coloured inks for genera, species and specimens.

A small punch (diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, size No. 9, cost 8d.) I procured at a neighbouring tool shop, preferring a round shape to a square one.

Yours, &c.,

ALEX. WALLACE, M.B. Oxon.

23, Bedford Place; Feb. 7.

American Entomology.

COMPLETE (The) WRITINGS of THOMAS SAY. Entomology of North America. Edited by JOHN L. LECONTE, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo, with 54 Coloured Plates, half-bound, £4 4s.

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London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

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SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 18, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 178.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

JOURNALS.

WE spoke last week of the plan recommended, in the pages of the 'Zoologist' for 1847, by the late James Francis Stephens, for recording captures and attaching a label to each individual specimen.

When that suggestion was made it immediately recommended itself to our adoption; but we cogitated seriously whether we could not ourselves improve upon the plan: we had then for years past kept a journal on the old fashioned plan of entering the names of our captures, when we knew them, or entering simply "Noctua?" or "Pyralis?" if we obtained some species which, at the time of entering it in our journal, we were unable to identify specifically. Such a journal, though often erroneous (as, in our early days, we miscalled our captures fearfully), was pleasant to refer to; the names of the insects recalled to us all the joyous memories of the past connected with them.

Now, if we adopted the Stephensian plan *pure et simple*, we should have figures, dates and localities, but no names of species; this we did not like; we felt we should prefer a named

journal, even though it involved more labour.

Besides, according to Mr. Stephens' idea, we could not calculate beforehand how many of each number we should require; we might want twenty of No. 1 and fifty of No. 4, and only one of No. 2 and one of No. 3; in this way we could not prepare our labels beforehand—a serious drawback, in our view of the proposal, as we always like to be in advance of our work, and to have it ready long before it is wanted.

Under these circumstances it occurred to us to devote a separate number to each specimen; then we could have numbers 1—3000 ready before the opening of the campaign, and we entered a similar series of numbers in our journal.

The result has certainly been a voluminous journal, but a most complete reference to each specimen, and all novelties or species which puzzled us at the time of capture, have their names written in subsequently, when ascertained.

We doubt much whether any journal can be devised which will be a real improvement on this. Dr. Wallace appears to want a catalogue *raisonnée* of his cabinet,—a praiseworthy resolution,

which deserves every encouragement; but why not *compile* it from the actual journal. Thus, suppose we have six specimens of *Machaon* standing in a row in our cabinet, and that they are numbered respectively 104, 5332, 276, 3037, 10189 and 25, what is easier than to extract the histories of these captures from the respective volumes of the journal, and to insert them *seriatim* in a new book, under the heading of *Papilio Machaon*; thus—

1. 104. Bred from a pupa received from Cambridge.
2. 5332. Captured June 18, 1849, near Norwich.
3. 276. Captured July 6, 1847, in a garden at Lewisham.
4. 3037. Bred from a pupa received from Cambridge.

&c., &c., &c.

Such a catalogue *raisonnée* would be most serviceable; but it need not *supersede* a regular journal. In fact,

you must have a day-book from which to post your ledger.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

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At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — Instead of Frog Moor, Southport, as in the 'Annual,' my address is now—C. H. BROWN, Buxton Villas, Hesketh Street, Southport.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. A.—Your letter is very amusing, and had we space we would insert it; but not a hundredth of our readers trouble themselves at all about the controversy, and the "knowing ones" see all the clever shifts that you have taken the trouble to expose. Let the subject drop.

T. L.—1s. more, please.

R. E. B.—We are not aware of *Dip-sacea* being double-brooded; it may keep out a long time.

OBSERVATIONS.

Habits of Asilus Crabroniformis.—While staying with my brother at Cheltenham during the winter, he mentioned that he had noticed last August, in Devon, a curious fly that appeared to be busily engaged with a burying-beetle, either using it as a nidus for its eggs or as food for itself. Another fly was equally

busy with a grasshopper it had secured. This he captured, and on examination it proved to be *Asilus Crabroniformis*, and a large handsome fellow of a tawny yellow, with the three first segments of the abdomen black, and the wings on the inner edge bordered with blackish patches. Macquart, in his 'Insectes Diptères,' says of the Asilidæ, "These Diptera frequent woods and dry places, and we see them on the wing in the hottest sunshine. They live generally on prey, seizing other insects as they fly with their fore feet, and the horny cases of the Coleoptera are not even sufficient armour against the efforts of their trunks." — PETER INCHBALD, *Storthes Hall, Huddersfield; February 11.*

Xanthia ocellaris.—Through the kindness of Mr. Doubleday, I am able to give more conclusive information on this insect than I was (Zool. 6504), and, as it may interest the readers of the 'Zoologist,' I subjoin his remarks. He states that he has received authentic specimens of *X. gilvago* and *ocellaris* from M. Bellier de la Chavignèrie, and that all the British specimens belong to the former species. He also adds that *Xanthia ocellaris* is very distinct. The upper wings more pointed, slightly falcated, and the nervures paler than the ground-colour of the wings. I have availed myself of Mr. Doubleday's kind information, and forward the above as a supplement, if I may be allowed to call it such, to my previous notes.—ROBERT ANDERSON, in the 'Zoologist' for February, 1860.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TINEINA.

DEPRESSARIA DEPRESSELLA.

The egg is no doubt laid in the spring by the hibernated female, or perhaps not till the season is well advanced, as the

larva makes its appearance later than most of its congeners. The larva may be found from about the middle of July till the middle of August, feeding on the umbels of carrots and parsneps, and sometimes it is so plentiful that it becomes a highly injurious garden insect, as in the garden of Herr Bouché, at Berlin, where it occurred by thousands. The umbels attacked by it generally become discoloured towards the centre, but frequently it leaves an umbel in which it has been at work for some time to commence operations in a fresh one. Professor Zeller has also met with it on *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, and observes that, from its mode of operation, it can readily be distinguished from the larva of *Depressaria Pimpinellæ* on the same plant, that larva forming its tubes perpendicularly amongst the stalks of the umbel, whereas the larva of *Depressella* constructs its silken tubes amongst the surface of the umbel. The larva is full fed about the middle of August, and spinning a slight cocoon frequently changes to the pupa state without quitting the umbel. Bouché states that some larvæ enter the stems and there change to pupæ, but that such pupæ remain unchanged till the following spring. Early in September the perfect insect makes its appearance, and may be met with during that and the following months, and again after hibernation in the spring.

H. T. STANTON.

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I beg again to trouble you with a few remarks, as Mr. Wallace seems to have totally misunderstood my letter.

In saying "I could refer to any insect's locality immediately by inspecting the numeral underneath," it was not my meaning that it would be necessary to take up the insect for that purpose. My Coleoptera being mostly mounted on card, the numeral appears almost on a level with the card, immediately behind the pin; consequently they are much easier to be seen than Mr. Wallace's, not even requiring the drawer to be held at an angle.

Mr. Wallace seems to have hit upon a very happy method of labelling insects, as the numeral does not even require looking at to determine the insect's position, for, as they are already arranged from No. 1 downwards, a very clear memory is not required to see whether the number to any particular insect is 1 or 5. Surely the trouble of labelling might be altogether dispensed with.

Again, in Mr. Wallace's scheme either two journals are necessary, as he himself confesses, or the unknown ones—those which most easily slip the memory (I am writing for Coleopterists as well as Lepidopterists)—are neglected. Much extra time is also taken up in making two entries for one insect, and the "unknown" journal, owing to the many erasures, must be a very unsightly object.

I see no other inconvenience in my scheme, more than in Mr. Wallace's, in referring to the capture of any insect, than that my numerals require looking at, while, from the simplicity of his arrangement, his do not.

My journal is arranged numerically, not specifically, and therefore there can be no difficulty in referring to any number, whether 300 or 16,000; for the situation of numerals is found much

more readily than that of genera, even to an experienced entomologist.

In conclusion, let me say that the journal advocated by you in your leading article seems to merit the highest approbation, both from the economising of time and space, and from giving the pleasure of sending with any duplicate an exact account of the time and place of capture.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD TYRER, JUN.

Hill House, Eye.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I think every entomologist must acknowledge the importance of having a good system of registering their captures, and that the more simple it is the more useful it will prove. The only way to arrive at the best plan is for collectors to give their ideas and experience on the subject, as it may be possible to work a perfect system out of several which were not quite perfect. After studying the propositions of Mr. Tyrer, jun., and Mr. Wallace, I propose the following plan as an improvement.

Let the entries of captures be numbered consecutively to 999, then write A for 1000, A 1 for 1001, and so on; B for 2000, C for 3000. The object of this is to prevent the labels becoming too large, besides, in looking at the label under an insect, J 027 would be easier made out than 10,027. Where there is a set or number of one species taken at the same time and place, I would number them alike. The register should be ruled on the left hand page, for the numbers, the date, the locality and remarks; the right-hand page leave blank for this purpose:—suppose you procure an insect you took

the year before, I would enter it on the blank page, opposite the entry of the previous one, give it the same number, with the addition of a mark, thus 247, and its history; the species taken again the following year would be entered in the same place, thus 247.

By this means a collector would be able to refer to the history of every cabinet and duplicate insect he possessed, whether got by presentation, breeding or otherwise; and he would also have the captures, &c., of the same species for a series of years, under his eye at one and the same time, without the trouble of referring backwards and forwards, which does away, in a great measure, with the usefulness of a register.

As this subject is a very important one, I should be glad to see the opinions of other and more experienced entomologists on it.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES H. BROWN.

Southport, Feb. 20, 1860.

COMPANION LARVÆ.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I am not sure that a reference to Darwin's new book 'On the Origin of Species' would corroborate the statement in the 'Intelligencer' (p. 157), that we (humans) and other creatures of a far lower grade are descended from a common ancestor, because both sorts of animals have attendant "lick-spittles." I should have thought that, according to the Darwinian theory, such a wretched "variety" would long ago have become

extinct; but, on the other hand, I am not going to admit that the actual existence of such beings shows the truth or error of the theory. I content myself at present with demurring to the application of the term "lickspittle" to beetles in the nests of ants and wasps; in the former of these cases the "licking," where it has been observed at all, has been on the part of the hosts and not of the guests.

The association of the larvæ of certain different species of *Gelechia* with certain different species of *Phycideæ* is something new, and is very curious, being quite unlike the habits of any of the *Gelechia*, although it is true they are very varied. There is not, as far as I can recollect, any record of the larvæ of a *Gelechia* feeding upon animal substance, and I do not think those of the species referred to eat the "frass" of the *Phycideæ*. The larva of one species, *G. luculella*, we know, feeds on decaying oak-wood, and it is possible that our new friends may like the taste of incipient decay in the leaves which have been operated on by the *Phycideæ*. Even in that case I should look upon the presence of the *Gelechia* larvæ in the habitations of the *Phycideæ* as somewhat accidental, considering that they had merely taken advantage of such an assemblage of leaves as affording them a ready-made shelter and facility of obtaining their favourite kind of food. If it be not so, and the leaves are the food, we must believe that the parent *Gelechia* occupies a very confidential position in the household of the *Phycideæ*, a *dame de la cour*, that she attends her patroness when she selects a

site for the deposition of her eggs, and so is enabled to follow the august example set her, and to deposit her own eggs in convenient ambush for the instincts of her progeny. This would be rather too much to credit. I should like to know how many of the *Gelechia* larvæ are found in a nest, and if the perfect insect also frequents it.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. DOUGLAS.

Lee, Feb. 21, 1860.

WANTED, A LEPIDOPTERIST'S CALENDAR.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—How it made my mouth water to hear what a nice handy little book the Frenchmen have got from M. Deyrolle! As usual, the slow Britisher is left all behind, and no one to pity him—far less lend him a hand to assist him out of his difficulties.

Time was when you, Mr. Editor, were always foremost to see our wants, and to meet them too. But, they tell me, you have taken to the literary line lately, and I expect I recognised your style in a recent number of the 'Saturday Review.' This is really *too bad of you*, to whom we have so confidently entrusted all our interests—as I do all my entomological lucubrations.

Well then you turn round and say, "Grumbler, what do you want?" Let me answer, and don't brush my request aside with a quiet commendation or rebuke, as the case may be. I am a

purchaser, I come to the entomological market, and I enquire after an article of this sort:—

1. A *general calendar* of all the *British Lepidoptera*, after the model of the 'Entomologist's Companion,' written six years ago by a *Mr. Stainton*, who used to be a great favourite of the beginners; now he "chaffs" them,—more shame to him!

2. This to include, as an introductory chapter—

- a. A short outline of how, where, what time of day or of night to "catch 'em."
- b. How to kill, pin and set "your hare."
- c. How to arrange and name, &c., &c., in this line.
- d. A short account of pupa-digging and of egg-hatching, &c., &c.

The arrangement of the 'Entomologist's Companion' is in itself so excellent that here no improvement can be suggested, except perhaps to use a VI. b., VI. m., VI. e., to show when the insects are in their prime. Of course such as fly throughout the month would find place immediately after the Roman numeral that has the *m* to follow it.

By leaving out any lighter matter, such as excursions or literary efforts, I imagine the book need not exceed 200 pages, a size just fit for the pocket.

Will our kind Editor entertain the humble petition of

A BRITON?

THE GERMAN 'INTELLIGENCER.'—We have received No. 2 of the 'Correspondenz blatt.' To simplify the remittances of subscribers, Dr. Herrich-Schäffer suggests that they should be sent in the form of Prussian one thaler notes direct to publisher, G. J. Manz, Ratisbon. For the one thaler (three shillings) fifteen numbers of the publication will be forwarded post free to any subscriber in England. These notes can be obtained of any foreign money-changer.

MR. T. LAST, near the Star, Rope Walk, Ipswich, has the following INSECTS for SALE:—

G. Rhamni, H. Semele, H. Tithonus, L. Sibilla, V. Io, Polychloros, A. Paphia, Adippe, Selene, Euplirosyne, T. Quercus, P. Ægon; all at 6*d.* per pair.

C. Edusa, ♂ 3*d.*, ♀ 6*d.*

C. Cardui, 6*d.* each.

Pupæ of S. Ligustri and C. Elpenor, 3*d.* each.

A pair of A. Auricoma, 5*s.* each.

A faded P. Monacha, 2*s.*

A ♀ C. Curtula, 10*s.*

C. Promissa, 1*s.* each.

X. Citrigo, 6*d.* each.

X. Scolopacina, 1*s.* each.

N. Brunnea, 3*d.* each.

T. Fimbria, 6*d.* each.

A. Pyramidea, 3*d.* each.

Will be forwarded on receipt of the amount and postage.

Mr. T. LAST would be glad to collect for any gentleman this season at so much per week, to be solely employed in it during the season.

Price 3*s.* 6*d.*,

THE WORLD OF INSECTS:
A Guide to its Wonders. By
J. W. DOUGLAS, President of the Entomological Society of London.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Price 25s.,

THE BRITISH TORTRICES.

BY S. J. WILKINSON.

This work forms one 8vo volume, uniform with the series of the 'Insecta Britannica,' and contains descriptions of all the British species of Tortricina, with observations on their habits and localities.

"Mr. Wilkinson has described, with great accuracy, from original specimens, three hundred species of these insects. As this has been done with the skill of a master, the work must take its place beside the great descriptive works devoted to other families of insects."—*Athenæum*.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL for 1855, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d., contains the following information on **COLLECTING AND PRESERVING LEPIDOPTERA** by H. T. STANTON:—

1. How to collect Lepidoptera.
2. How to rear Lepidoptera from the pupa or larva state.
3. How to kill Lepidoptera.
4. How to pin Lepidoptera.
5. How to set Lepidoptera.
6. How to arrange Lepidoptera in the Collection.

It also contains **NOTES** on the **COLLECTING AND PRESERVING COLEOPTERA**, by T. VERNON WOLLASTON:—

1. Suggestions where Coleoptera should be looked for.
2. The apparatus necessary for the collector of Coleoptera.
3. The mode of preparing the specimens when caught.

From it containing this information, this little volume is of great value to all beginners, and some may be incited to greater ardour in the pursuit by reading the "Address to Young Entomologists at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and at all other Schools."

London: Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row.

Complete in Two Vols., fcp. 8vo, cloth, price 10s.,

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STANTON.

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PRACTICAL HINTS respecting **MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES**, with Notices of their Localities; forming a Calendar of Entomological Operations throughout the Year in pursuit of Lepidoptera. By RICHARD SHIELD.

London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

SYNONYMIC LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, for interchange amongst Collectors. Part II. is now ready. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen (post free).

SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STANTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of **BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA** of nearly 1000 specimens, comprising upwards of 200 Species, mostly well set and in fine condition.

Particulars on application (enclosing stamp for reply) to G. R., care of R. W. Wright, Esq., 4, Gloucester Terrace, Victoria Park Road, London, N.E.

Printed and published by EDWARD NEWMAN, Printer, of No. 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, February 25, 1860.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 179.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON Monday next the Council of the Entomological Society of London will meet to discuss the very important questions, Shall the Society remove? Whither? and When?

Any person who has studied the proceedings of the Hermit Crab is aware that the peculiar reluctance to change a habitation, to which human beings are often subject, is no indication of superior intellect. The fondness for one's habitation is an animal instinct, and clearly has descended to us from our ancestors by hereditary transmission. No doubt we were once Hermit Crabs; we have increased in size since then, in form and in texture. Have we increased in wisdom?

The Hermit Crab, as those of our readers who study marine aquariums are well aware, has its posterior extremities unprotected by the hard covering which we find in the true crabs and lobsters; it therefore insinuates its tail into some empty shell, and is thus protected from injury to its soft, fleshy posterior portion.

Hermit Crabs, like Scientific Societies, increase in size in the course of time: now empty shells resemble

London houses in one respect—their walls are not elastic, and they do not grow.

Any senior wrangler can inform us that if a body which is constantly increasing in size be placed inside a body which does not increase in size the interior body will eventually fill the whole of the exterior body, and will either effect its disruption, or if the exterior body be hard and the interior body soft, the latter will be squeezed, and as this squeezing will continue to increase, the interior body of a sentient animal will suffer at first inconvenience, then pain, then torture, and ultimately the most excruciating agony.

All suffering is beneficent, and before the climax is reached the Hermit Crab will be driven by the painful sensations that pervade its frame to seek a more roomy habitation; it crawls, therefore, along the line of empty shells left by the last wave, and when it finds a suitable-looking shell slips its tail into it to try if it will fit; when at last it meets with a suitable shell it abandons the old one and takes off with the newly-selected domicile.

In the present position of affairs at Bedford Row, the Entomological

Society occupies the place of the interior body, and, judging from the amount of squeezing it has lately endured, we ascertain most satisfactorily that the interior body is *very soft!*

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

Mr. STANTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, March 7th, at 6 p.m., as usual.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Ballymoney, my address now is—REV. F. BEWLEY, Laurencetown, Banbridge, Co. Down, Ireland.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Entomologist No. 66 in the 'Annual' for 1860 has written to inform us that his name is there misprinted Beadon; it should be Beavan, and his present address,—C. A. BEAVAN, Caius College, Cambridge.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. T.—Had they been *T. Cratægi* they would have appeared in September last; being *Eriogaster Lanestris*, you may expect them in the mouths of February and March of this year, or of any of the ten following years. Don't be impatient should they all remain in pupa till February, 1870!

OBSERVATIONS.

Coleophora saturatella.—The cases of this species are not very uncommon on the broom bushes near here. They are now quiescent, and are to be found usually near the axils of the smaller branches, but also frequently near the extremity of the highest twigs, and in that position, from the very fact of their being so exposed, often escape observation. I have never taken the perfect insect here.—R. M'LACHLAN, *Forest Hill*; February 23.

EXCHANGE.

Wanted, Phryganidæ.—If any entomologist, during the coming season, will, instead of passing by or destroying any Caddis-flies (*Phryganidæ*) that he may see or catch, take the trouble of pinning them, and send them to me at the end of the season (unset), I shall be greatly obliged, and will willingly pay all expenses for postage, and will try and make the sender a suitable return in Lepidoptera. I would merely suggest that in killing them care should be taken not to break the legs or anteunæ. I make this appeal to entomologists (especially Lepidopterists) generally, but, above all, to those living in the fens

or in the neighbourhood of mountain streams.—R. M'LACHLAN, 1, *Park Road Terrace, Forest Hill*.

A TRUE STORY.

SOME of our readers may have heard of a *Coleophora olivaceella*. That insect will be the hero of the following tale.

Some ten years ago Mr. Allis submitted to our examination a curious *Coleophora*; being at that time very full of the Zellerian Monograph in the 'Linnæa Entomologica,' we fumbled over the pages, and finding a yellowish species described with dark cilia we informed Mr. Allis that his insect was the *Solitariella* of Zeller.

Twelve months afterwards we met with the white cases, now so well known, on the *Stellaria Holostea*, and bred from them what we at once recognised as the true *Solitariella* of Zeller. Mr. Allis's specimen then had to be named *de novo*, and, as it had a more olive tinge than *Solitariella*, we suggested the cognomen of *Olivaceella*.

Mr. Allis's solitary specimen had by this time met with its fellow, which the owner liberally transferred to our collection.

These two specimens thus remained sole representatives of the species in our cabinets till last year.

In the mean time, we were often asked what is *Olivaceella*? is it a good species? and we candidly believe that, with the exception of Mr. Allis and ourselves, there were very few believers in *Olivaceella*. But the name remained in our lists; Stainton had put it in, and he would not take it out, and yet the insect never turned up.

Was *Olivaceella* only a form of transition—doomed to become extinct ten years ago? Much might no doubt have been made of this hypothesis, and probably had the whole details been laid before Mr. Darwin, whilst his volume was in progress, we might have had another interesting chapter on the growth and modification of species.

In May, 1859, we visited Brussels, and there obtained, from M. Fologne, a bred specimen of *Olivaceella*; it was bred from a case found on the stem of a tree; thus we did not learn the food-plant, but M. Fologne knew exactly where he had found it, and promised to look out for more. He kept his word; he bred several specimens last summer, and yesterday he sent us a box full of larvæ. Larvæ of an extinct species, or at any rate of a species that seemed to have become extinct ten years ago! This shows the necessity of caution, and of not jumping to conclusions.

Some description of the case of the larva of *Olivaceella* may be interesting: it is cylindrical, ochreous-brown, with the mouth turned slightly downwards, and with a distinct ventral keel. The food-plant is *Stellaria Holostea*; in fact, *Solitariella* and *Olivaceella* feed lovingly on the same plant.

If two closely allied species feed on the same plant mistakes are apt to occur. And the tissue of blunders respecting *Olivaceella* has been very extraordinary. For more than five years we have had in our cabinet two bred specimens of *Olivaceella*, but then we had placed them there as *Solitariella*.

The history of these specimens deserves a longer notice than we can give this week, but we shall recur to the subject on a future occasion; moreover, it has an important bearing on

the question of *labelling* insects and on journals generally.

February 23, 1860.

(To be continued.)

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I was much interested with Messrs. Wallace and Tyrer's letters, which appeared in Nos. 173, 176 and 177 of your valuable little paper; and, if you will allow me, I will say a few words on the subject.

I think the numerals from 1 to 12 preferable, as, according to Mr. Tyrer's method, when the numbers reach up to a hundred or more, the pieces of paper would of course have to be much larger, and consequently would show, particularly in the smaller species of Lepidoptera. The first specimen in the *Tineina* would begin at once with something like 1260, and these numbers, to read easily, without removing the insect, must be written on a moderately large piece of paper, so that the label would show on each side of the insect, and, as Mr. Wallace observes, would be offensive to the eye of a neat entomologist.

For Coleoptera I think the plan of numbering will prove invaluable; Coleoptera now-a-days being always carded, labels would not be required, as the numbers could easily be written on the under side of the card; for instance, supposing my series consists of from four to six, according to the size or varieties of the insect, I would then number them from left to right, *viz.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; besides they would also be numbered according to Mr. Waterhouse's list; for example, I have a series of *Anchomenus*

gracilis,—I would enter them in my register like this:—

No. 15. *Anchomenus gracilis* (15 because it is the 15th species of the genus, *vide* Waterhouse's list).

1. The gift of Mr. Rye. March 11th, 1859.

2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. All taken here by myself, under bark, and moss growing on alder trees, on the banks of the river Yeo. IV. V. 1859.

But I am afraid there is a drawback to this method, which neither Mr. Tyrer nor Mr. Wallace has mentioned; *viz.* as a matter of course entomologists would constantly be exchanging their old specimens for fresh ones, and most likely each of the fresh specimens would have histories differing from the old ones. What a complicated mess the register-book would soon get into from corrections! How is this to be remedied? Can no one suggest a better plan? If not I think the case is almost hopeless; the only way will be to keep several register-books instead of one.

Yours, &c.,

GERVASE F. MATHEW.

Raleigh House, near Barnstaple.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I have lately read with much interest several communications on the subject of labelling entomological specimens. As the question is now being agitated, perhaps you will excuse my troubling you with a few remarks on the subject.

The plan to which I beg to call attention, and which I have adopted for Coleoptera, is not my own invention,

and I can therefore with the less diffidence recommend it.

From its simplicity it prevents confusion, and though every species has not a separate number, it will be found quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

I rule two columns on the left-hand side of each page of my register. In the first is the day of the month on which the specimens to be registered were obtained; in the second the reference numbers, which commence afresh every year. To each specimen is attached a ticket with this reference number, and after it, and separated by a dot, the two last digits of the year; thus, if a specimen is found labelled 12. 60, on looking in the year 1860, down the second column the number 12 is found, in the first will be found the date, and in the rest of the page the locality, and other observations made at the time. Thus one number will serve for a whole day's captures, or at all events all taken in one place under similar circumstances.

It appears to me that giving a separate number to each specimen, or even each species, implies either that a separate entry is made for each specimen or species (which, if 150 or 200 specimens be taken in a day is impracticable), or that a great many different numbers are used where one will do.

Lastly, this plan applies as well when the names are unknown; for, by leaving a space in the diary, the name can be filled in at any time, or the *supposed* name may be written in pencil, to be inked in when verified.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY S. GORHAM.

10, Alfred St., Montpelier Square,
Brompton; Feb. 23.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—As the object in labelling insects is to ascertain without doubt where any particular specimen was captured or acquired, it is of the first importance that the system adopted should be as simple as possible, and one that will require no more time to be taken up than is absolutely necessary. The notion that to register captures abstracts from the collector a large amount of time, at a season when every moment is of value, has deterred many a one from using any plan of numbering; but if it can be shown that this is not necessarily the case, I think every one would keep an account of his captures.

First procure a set of numbers printed on thin paper, from 1 to 100, after the method propounded many years since by Mr. Stainton, who, I have no doubt, would be glad to furnish a pattern to any one desiring it. The numbers are arranged in ten lines, ten in each line, thus—

01, 02, &c., to 10,

11 to 20,

21 to 30,

and so on to 91 to 100 in the tenth line; the last numerals, however, being 00 instead of 100.

These numbers are printed at such a distance apart that they can be easily cut with a pair of scissors; it would be an advantage that they should be so near together that when the scissors are passed between them there should be nothing more to cut off. For the first hundred they will serve as they stand by prefixing the figure 1 to the last 00, and in the same way they will serve up to any number by prefixing with a pen the desired figure before the printed numbers. Consequently up to 999 only three

figures are required, and up to 9999 only four, and as these are all small the label is not large enough to be a disfigurement to any collection. If the number required be greater, then by using a letter to express ten thousand the label need not be any larger. A reference to the register would show in what year any particular number was captured, so that it would not be necessary to add the abbreviated date; but if it were preferred to begin numbering every year it would be requisite to add the date, with, however, the disadvantage of increasing the size of the label. One idea was that each collector should add to the number the initial of his own name, but this is of no consequence as long as an insect remains in his own possession, and if it passes into the hands of another the new owner is supposed to put on to it a number of his own. The numbers are all supposed to be prepared in the winter, but not to be cut off until wanted.

As to the register, it is very simple, and may be kept thus:—

1860. No.

May 21. 301—480. Wickham Wood.

Then insert the number and name of any known rarity, and leave space for the numbers and names of any unknown captures, to be supplied hereafter, or the numbers of such specimens alone can be inserted as a reminder. I see no use, and only a great loss of time in inserting every number in the journal, for probably three-fourths of the day's captures are not rare, and might be taken in any wood; it would be of little interest to see, for instance, that No. 301 was *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, and still less to learn that 302 to 320 were the same species; to say nothing of twenty lines

being thus occupied, there would be the waste of the precious time in writing them; while every purpose could be answered by seeing, at any future time, that either of the insects Nos. 301 to 320, whether known at the time of capture or not, was taken at Wickham on the 21st of May. We should as soon think of saying, as something worthy of note, that Lord Palmerston was in the House of Commons every day during the session, as that *A. Euphrosyne* was to be taken at Wickham in May and June; but if any one likes to adopt the extensive plan, of course he can.

The side of the ticket bearing the number is placed downwards, for the sake of neatness of appearance; whoever thinks it too much trouble to lift an insect for the purpose of adding to his knowledge about it, I fear is not worthy of being ranked higher than a "fancier."

The same plan may be pursued with insects of any order, only that it would be better to have a distinct register for each order. With Coleoptera or other insects carded, the label would not be necessary, as the number could be placed on the under side of the card.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

NUMERO.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD IN INSECTS.—It has long been well known that the circulation of the blood in the legs of certain insects is aided by the action of muscular fasciculi situated near the articulation of the tibia with the femur. This fact was discovered by M. Behn, in 1835, in the young of *Notonecta*, and the same condition has

since been noticed in *Corixa*, *Plea*, *Naucoris*, *Nepa* and *Ranatra*. M. Behn conceived the organ in question to be of a special kind, whilst M. Leon-Dufour conceives that the movement in question is due to the ordinary muscles of the leg. The latter observer, moreover, denies the existence of the currents described by M. Behn, and whose statement is now supported by the independent observations of Lieut. Mitchell. A similar phenomenon has been observed by M. Verlohren in the feet of *Tettigonia* and of the larvæ of *Ephemera*, contrary to the experience of Lieut. Mitchell. De Geer also speaks of pulsations resembling those of an artery in the legs of a species of *Ornithomyia*. M. Behn describes the double current noticed by Lieut. Mitchell as running in opposite directions in the two sides of the limb; and states that the movements of these currents coincide with those of the pulsatile organ, and are apparently independent of the contractions of the dorsal vessel. It will thus be seen that, although the phenomenon has been long well known, there are still some disputed points connected with it.—'Microscopical Journal,' April, 1859.

FOOT OF THE FLY.—The tarsus or foot of the fly is subdivided into five joints, the final one being furnished with that remarkable apparatus which enables the insect to walk upon what appears to us perfectly smooth or polished surfaces, and also to progress in a position opposed to the laws of gravity. This apparatus consists of two moveable claws, resembling a cow's horn in shape, which the insect can affix to any little eminences or depressions that present themselves in its course; and further of a pair of membranous expansions, termed "pulvilli," or familiarly pads, which, when magnified, resemble the broad termination of a child's battledore formed of

parchment. Until recently these pulvilli, which are furnished with innumerable hairs, were supposed to operate as suckers; but the higher powers of the microscope have revealed, at the termination of each of the numerous hairs that cover the surface, a minute expansion, which is kept moist by a fluid exuding from the extremity; and the belief now prevails that, while each single hairlet serves as a sucking disk, the two pulvilli themselves act as cushions for the preservation of the larger hooks (which would otherwise become abraded), in a similar manner to the soft cushions that protect the sole of a cat's foot, and enable it to tread so lightly.—'Humble Creatures,' by James Samuelson and J. Braxton Hicks, M.D.

ALEUCIS PICTARIA.

When stars shine bright, though pale
and cold,

And rough winds, waiting at the
birth

Of Spring, the heir of Winter old,

Dance madly round about the earth;

Then, clad in suit of russet-grey,

Pictaria sits upon the spray.

When streams more musical do sound,

Like joyous bells on New Year's morn,

Then merry men hie o'er the ground,

With hearts all joy, like love new-
born,

To find, upon the blackthorn's spray,

Pictaria clad in russet-grey.

Thou silent herald of long days,

And flowers rich in every huc,

And birds with all-expressive lays,

To thee this visit is but due—

Pictaria, clad in russet-grey,

Sitting forlorn upon the spray.

J. W. S. D.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 180.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

RESEMBLANCES.

THINGS which to one eye appear perfectly similar appear to another eye totally different. Yet the things thus metamorphosed remain the same; the different result is caused by the different training which the eyes of the observers have undergone.

A flock of sheep appear to the uninitiated all alike; but the experienced shepherd knows each individual sheep.

Family likeness, as it is termed, is a similarity which strikes a stranger, but is not noticed by the family themselves.

A stranger will mistake two sisters, who yet to all who know them appear perfectly unlike each other. A laughable instance occurs to us, in which, at a wedding breakfast, when the health of the bride was proposed, the spokesman addressed himself to the bride's sister, and did not discover his mistake till, on concluding his oration, he was informed that he had been addressing the wrong party!

Hence we must expect that those who have not studied a tribe of insects will imagine whole groups of species to be identical, which, to the student who has really worked at them,

are manifestly so many distinct species.

A recent writer seems to have assumed that a subject might be overstudied, and that by constantly working at some particular group of animals the differences would be magnified, till at last species would be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

We had always understood that "a little learning was a dangerous thing," and we certainly did not expect to be cautioned, in these days, of the dangers of knowing too much.

In our view, no amount of general and superficial knowledge will atone for the want of knowing some one branch of study very thoroughly and minutely, because, without such a thorough and intimate knowledge of some speciality, the enquirer after truth has no standard of comparison by which to measure his researches in other directions.

The peasant boy, as he gazes upward on a dark night, imagines he sees *all* the stars; the astronomer, armed with the most powerful telescopes, knows that, even with their aid, he does not see all the stars, and that with the naked eye he sees but a very small portion of them.

But surely it is unnecessary to

multiply instances to establish such a self-evident proposition. The more a group of insects is studied the better shall we know them; constant looking at allied species will enable us to detect, one by one, slight differences, the sum of which gradually assumes an importance, which, when we first turned our attention to the matter, we had not anticipated.

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EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains as before,—

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CHANGE OF RESIDENCE. — EDWIN BIRCHALL from Dublin to *Oakfield Villa, Birkenhead*; February 25, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L.—We do not charge for naming specimens.

T. J. B.—*D. Depressella* is very distinct from *D. Daucella*, which is a synonym of *Nervosa*.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

List of Insects captured and bred in 1859.—Of those with an * I have duplicates.

**Papilio Machaon*. Bred sixteen.

**Gonepteryx Rhamni*. Took ten in Kent; not so common as last year.

**Colias Edusa*. Took about twenty pairs near Brighton and in Kent in August.

———— *var. Helice*. Took a fine specimen in Kent in August.

Aporia Cratægi. Took five in Kent in June; not nearly so common as usual.

**Anthocharis Cardamines*. Took eight in May.

**Arge Galathea*. Very abundant in Kent in June and July.

**Lasiommata Aegeria*. Took about thirty in Kent in May and July; less common than usual.

**Hipparchia Semele*. Took a few at Brighton.

**H. Tithonus*. Abundant in Kent in July.

**H. Hyperanthus*. Very abundant in Kent in July.

**Apatura Iris*. Took nine males in Kent in July; unusually scarce.

Limeutis Sibylla. Took eight in Kent in July; also scarcer than usual.

**Cynthia Cardui*. Took a few at Brighton in August; less common than last year.

**Vanessa Polychloros*. Took six in Kent.

Argynnis Paphia. Took three in Kent in July.

**A. Aglaia*. Took a few in Kent in July.

A. Selene. Took eighteen at West Wickham in May.

**A. Euphrosyne*. Abundant at West Wickham in May; took about forty.

Melitæa Athalia. Took about seventy in Kent in June and July.

**Thecla Quercus*. Took a few in Kent in July, flying with *Apatura Iris*.

T. Rubi. Took four in Kent in May.

T. W-album. Abundant about tops of elms in Kent in July.

Polyommatus Argiolus. Took eight in Kent in May and August.

**P. Corydon*. Took a few at Brighton in July.

P. Adonis. Took a few at Brighton in August.

Thymele Alveolus. Abundant at West Wickham in May.

Procris Statices. Took two in Kent in July.

**Anthrocera Lonicæræ*. Took eight in Kent in July.

**Smerinthus Ocellatus*. Bred twenty-two. Took a few at Hammersmith.

**S. Populeti*. Bred four.

**S. Tiliæ*. Bred two.

**Acherontia Atropos*. Received a fine specimen taken in Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, in September.

**Sphinx Ligustri*. Bred six.

S. Convolvuli. Received one female taken near the Tower.

Chærocampa Elpenor. Bred five.

**Macroglossa Stellatarum*. Bred one.

Trochilium Tipuliforme. Took seven at Hayes, Middlesex.

T. Cynipiforme. Took two in Hyde Park; very scarce.

T. Formicæforme. Took four at Hammersmith in August.

**Hepialus Lupulinus*. Abundant at Hammersmith.

H. Humuli. Ditto.

H. Sylvinus. Took five at Hammersmith.

Zeuzera Aesculi. Took three in Hyde Park in July.

Cossus Ligniperda. Bred one female. Took one male at Hammersmith and about forty larvæ at Bayswater.

**Cerura Vinula*. Bred eight. Larvæ common about Bayswater.

Notodonta Ziczac. Bred seven. Took

several larvæ and eggs on aspen in Kent.

Pterostoma Palpina. Took several larvæ and eggs with *N. Ziczuc*.

Clostera Reclusa. Ditto.

Psilura Monacha. Bred eleven.

**Hypogymna Dispar*. Bred seven.

**Dasychira Pudibunda*. Bred five.

**Stilpnolia Salicis*. Took seven at Hammersmith.

Porthesia Chrysorrhœa. Bred eight.

Lithosia Aureola. Took one at West Wickham in May.

L. Complanata. Bred four from larvæ found feeding on lichens on decayed ash. They did not answer to the description given in the 'Manual,' but precisely resembled those of *Complanula*, except that the broad orange-coloured lateral stripe was interrupted by the ground-colour giving it the appearance of a row of large orange spots. I also took one female, which deposited about 150 eggs, the larvæ from which hibernated very small.

L. Complanata. Bred three. Took two in Kent.

L. Griseola. Took three in Kent in July.

Cybosia Mesomella. Took five in Kent, and four at Black Park in July.

**Nudaria Senex*. Took about forty at Hammersmith in July and August. This insect is very uncertain in its flight; I have noticed that for one or two evenings in the season it flies freely for a few minutes at dusk, and on other following evenings, without change of weather, scarcely a specimen is to be seen at that hour; but about midnight it again makes its appearance, and may generally be taken flying near the ground in wet places.

Enthemonia Russula. Took sixteen males and one female in Kent in July. The latter laid about thirty eggs, which hatched in about fourteen days; one half the larvæ fed up quickly, changed

to pupæ, and came out the end of August; the other half hibernated.

Nemeophila Plantaginis. Took two at West Wickham in May, flying with *Argynnis Euphrosyne*.

Phragmatobia Fuliginosa. Bred two from pupæ found at Hammersmith.

**Callimorpha Jacobææ*. Bred about forty. The perfect insect literally swarmed in Kent in June and July, and in the latter month the ragwort was seen in some localities wholly denuded of leaves; their places occupied by thousands of the larvæ in all stages.

**Lasiocampa Quercus*. Bred five. The larva of this insect is by no means so particular in its food as Mr. Newman stated to me, to distinguish it from *L. Callunæ*; it will eat almost anything green, and thrives on nothing better than dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

Eriogaster Lanestris. Bred four.

Saturnia Pavonia-minor. Ditto.

Cilix Spinnula. Took three on Dartford Heath in April.

Drepana Falcatoria. Took three at West Wickham in May.

Fumea Radiella. Took one male in Kent.

F. Nitidella. Bred four males and several females.

Limacodes Testudo. Took one male in Kent on the 10th July.—DR. ALLCHIN, 7, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, W.

(To be continued.)

Herminia Derivalis.—I beat a specimen of this rare *Pyrallis* out of a beech tree, near the King's Oak, in Epping Forest, on the 12th of last June.—CHAS. HEALY, 74, Napier Street, Hoxton, N.; March 5.

COLEOPTERA.

Doings of a Coleopterist.—Though the weather for the last month has been so unfavourable for out-door Entomology, I have succeeded in taking a few Coleoptera, which I will mention, as perhaps, when other Coleopterists see what I have

been doing, it will arouse them from their present state of hibernation into activity. I find tufts of grass the most productive, particularly when growing near or under the shelter of walls or trees; in such places I have taken *Bembidium assimile*, *biguttatum* and *lampros*, *Tachyporus solutus* and *hypnorum*, *Stenus boops*, *providus*, *buthalmus*, and others of the same genus, at present unknown to me; *Rugilus orbiculatus*? (6), *Lithocharis melanocephalus* and *Pæderus littoralis* in swarms, with two species of *Homalota*, which I take to be *analis* and *plana*, but I may be wrong as to the latter species; *Pterostichus vernalis*, *erythropus* and *sirenuus*, sparingly; and one or two species of *Haltica* so frozen up that they can scarce jump at all. Under moss on alder trees growing on the banks of the river, and under stones in the same locality, Coleoptera are, generally speaking, much more abundant.

Under moss and bark I have taken—

Panagæus crux-major (3). It is evidently much scarcer than it was last year.

Anchomenus viduus.

... *mæstus*.

... *fuliginosus*.

... *gracilis*. Rare.

... *micans*. Do.

... *pelidnus*. Of this rare species I saw two, and had them both in my hand; but unfortunately, while examining them, I dropped one into some long grass, and lost it. Served me right; I ought to have waited patiently until I got home. There is no doubt as to the identity of the specimen I saved, as I have carefully compared it with one received from an experienced Colcopterist.

Badister bipustulatus.

Bembidium conceinnum.

Lathrobium elongatum.

... *fulvipenne*.

Crioceris cyanea:

Chrysomela polita.

Coccidula rufa.

Under stones I have found—

Clivina fossor,

Nebria brevicollis,

Anchomeuus lævis,

... *dorsalis*,

... *pallipes*,

Pterostichus nigrita,

Otiorhynchus picipes,

Alophus triguttatus,

Philonthus ventralis,

Aleochara bipunctata,

Oxytelus rugosus,

Myrmedonia canaliculata,

Stenus bipunctatum, &c.,

Apion virens,

and other species. Rotten wood will repay one the trouble of looking into; I have taken in it—

Carabus granulatus,

Pterostichus niger,

Rhagium bifasciatum,

Melonomotus fulvipes,

Sinodendron cylindricum,

and several other species I do not know. Out of Fungus I have taken two small species. It is almost too early for droppings in fields, but still *Geotrupes stercorearius* does not seem to care for the cold, as I see plenty of his burrows, and I have taken *Aphodius contaminatus* and *Cercyon plagiatus*. — G. F. MATHEW, *Raleigh House, near Barnstaple; Feb. 27.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Coleophora Limosipennella.—In the 'Natural History of the Tineina,' vol. iv. p. 102, it is stated "The young larva of this species has not been observed." I beg to state that in September last I found the larvæ abundant on the young birch trees growing alongside the wall of Wimbledon Park; some had just cut out their cases, numbers were feeding upon the leaves, and some few had spun up to

the stems. In many instances I found leaves containing young mining larvæ, and on searching leaves that were well hidden by the neighbouring furze and brauble bushes I found the greatest quantity of mining larvæ. The larva mines the base of the leaf.—CHARLES HEALY, 74, Napier Street, Hoxton, N.; March 5.

Gelechia Inopella.—I collected this larva freely at Malden, on the 26th of July, and I again fell in with it in the greatest abundance in Addington Road, Norwood, last August. It appears to be terribly subject to ichneumons, for although I collected hundreds of the larvæ I only bred three dozen of the perfect insect.—IBID.

Pterophorina Acanthodactylus.—On the 19th of June last I found a larva on the thorny rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*), in Headley Lane, which produced this species in August.—IBID.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have a few specimens of *Mixodia Hawkerana* bred by myself last season, and also a good many pupæ of *Yponomeuta Vigintipunctella*, which I shall be happy to exchange for some of the larger insects. The following are amongst my wants, according to Doubleday's list:—

Any Clear-wings, *except* Fuciformis, Bombyliformis, Tipuliformis, Bembyciformis and Apiformis.

Limacodes Testudo.

Procris Statices.

... Globulariæ.

Nudaria Senex.

Lithosia Aureola.

... Pygmæola.

... Helveola.

... Grammica.

... Cribrum.

Bombyx Callunæ.

Lasiocampa Illicifolia.

Notodonta Carmelita.

... Chaonia.

... Dodonea.

Cymatophora Fluctuosa.

... Ridens.

Acronycta Strigosa.

... Auricoma.

Nonagria Despecta.

... Geminipuncta.

Luperina Cespitis.

Mamestra Albicollis.

... Furva.

Miana Furuncula.

... Expolita.

Celæna Haworthi.

Acosmetia Caliginosa.

Agrotis Ripæ.

... Cursoria.

... Aquilina.

... Obelisca.

... Agathina.

Noctua Depuncta.

... Augur.

Tæniocampa Populeti.

Xanthia Citrigo.

... Gilvago.

... Xerampelina.

Tethea Subtusa.

Euperia Fulvago.

Dianthæcia Carpophaga.

Dasypolia Templi.

Epunda Lutulenta.

Hadena Glauca.

Cucullia Chamomillæ.

„ Absinthii.

Bankia Argentula.

Hydrelia Unca.

Plusia Orichalcea.

... Bractea.

Those who wish for the pupæ had better send boxes at once, as they will soon be coming out. — REV. WILLIAM HENRY HAWKER, Green Hook, Horndean, Hants; February 25.

Thanks.—I beg to express my thanks to those gentlemen who kindly sent me the small larvæ for my lecture.—W. WINTER, Aldeby, near Beccles; Feb. 27.

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Your plan for a journal is decidedly the best, and I intend to adopt it during the coming season. Allow me, however, to make a suggestion, which appears to me to be an improvement, or rather a saving of journal room, time and labour. It is, in fact, an idea taken from Mr. Stephens to add to yours. I would suggest, then, that all insects of the same species, obtained under the same circumstances, time, place, &c., have the same number, adding an additional column in your journal for the number of species. Thus

236. *P. Machaon*. 6. Bred from pupæ obtained from Cambridge.

237. *A. Lunosa*. 1. At light, &c.

Other columns for dates, &c., at pleasure.

By this plan you have all the advantages you name in your leader, with a saving of time and labour to a great extent, as desired by Mr. Stephens. Your journal could be prepared before-hand, so also could a corresponding set of numbers for labels. The only disadvantage is that you would have to prepare duplicate labels day by day; but this would be more than compensated for by the great number of entries you are saved in your journal. Thus, in the above example, you would have five labels No. 236 to prepare when you wanted them, instead of making six entries in your journal. But I will not take up your space by argument or further illustration; if it needs that I doubt the plan

is not the improvement it seems to my mind to be.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN E. ROBSON.

Hartlepool; Feb. 29.

[In reply to the above we remark that our plan does not necessitate six entries for six specimens of a species caught at one time. Our journal is ruled, and to each line is prefixed a number, thus—

10. *Papilio Machaon*.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6. *Gonepteryx Rhamni*.

7.

8.

9. *Colias Edusa*.

20. *Anthocharis Cardamines*.

1.

2. ♀.

We trust this is explicit.]

Sir,—It might be thought presumptuous in such a novice as myself expressing an opinion upon the relative merits of the respective systems advocated by Mr. Wallace and yourself, but I may be permitted to offer a suggestion.

I would suggest that a circular label be used, that the units, tens and hundreds occupy the centre of the label, thousands the space above, and alphabetical letters to distinguish any particular specimen the space below; thus

2
199
a

which I propose to signify 2199 a.

Labels of this description might, I imagine, be applied to a very high

number without occupying much space, and remedy the objection which appears to be taken to an uninterrupted line of consecutive numbers from the beginning to the end of the cabinet.

Yours, &c.,

R. W. FEREDAY.

2, Leighton Villas, Kentish Town;

March 1.

FEN INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—Referring to my former letters on the subject (Intel. Nos. 164 and 174), I have now to state that my fen proposition has been taken up much better than I could have expected, and I beg to thank all those who have kindly come forward to assist my plans.

I have twenty-three subscribers, some of whom have paid their full subscription.

The engagement on my part will commence from this date and terminate in October.

From those gentlemen who have not yet paid their deposits I shall be glad to hear as soon as convenient.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WINTER.

Aldeby, near Beccles;

Feb. 27, 1860.

AN EAST LONDON ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—As many entomologists reside in the East end of the metropolis I think a local Society might be advantageously formed at Bow, Mile End or somewhere near there. Will any one start it? I should be very happy to see one formed,

and would become a member, if agreeable. Perhaps some gentleman will favour us with his opinion on the subject. As a Museum is in contemplation in that part I think we ought to be able to boast of having an Entomological or Natural History Society there. — AN EAST-ENDER; March 2.

In the Press, and will shortly be Published,

THE LEPIDOPTERIST'S CALENDAR. By JOSEPH MERRIN.

Giving the Time of Appearance in the LARVA and IMAGO States of the WHOLE OF THE BRITISH Lepidoptera, with a CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT of the FOOD OF THE LARVÆ EACH MONTH; and Directions when and where to find the PUPÆ, as far as they are known.

Under the Twelve Monthly Headings are arranged the Larvæ and Imagos, when in their finest condition, enabling the Entomologist at a glance to see what work he has before him each Month during the Year; while the Food of the Larvæ being Alphabetically Classified, the labour of Larvæ hunting and identification is minimized.

JOSEPH MERRIN, 'Journal' Office, Gloucester.

SYNONYMIC LISTS of BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA, for interchange amongst Collectors. Part II. is now ready. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen (post free).

SYNONYMIC LISTS to the end of the Noctuæ, may still be had on application. Price 1s. 3d. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. for 50 (post free).

H. T. STAINTON.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 181.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

SPHINX PINASTRI.

At the February Meeting of the Entomological Society of London the assembled *savans* were electrified by the exhibition of a specimen of *Sphinx Pinastri*, said to have been taken in Hampshire. The specimen in question was exhibited by Mr. Sealey, who was exposed to a rigorous cross-examination on the subject.

Mr. Sealey had not taken the specimen himself, but he had found it in the collection of a gentleman who had only recently turned his attention to Entomology, and who was not aware of the value of the capture.

"Had that gentleman any foreign insects in his possession?" asked Mr. Westwood; the answer being in the affirmative, grave doubts took possession of the minds of most of the gentlemen present, none of whom had ever caught a *Sphinx Pinastri* in this country, and therefore could not conceive that any one else could have done so.

A month passed away, and again the *savans* were assembled in their usual meeting-room. Mr. Sealey being absent, the task of defending the *Pinastri* devolved upon his friend Mr. Dunning, who read a detailed letter

from Mr. Morris, the fortunate (or unfortunate) captor. The specimen had been taken flying in a fir wood near Romsey, about the end of June, at 10 P.M.; the captor had never placed it *along with* his foreign insects, though all were kept in one cabinet; but the great weight of the argument in favour of its British-ness lay in the pin.

Mr. Morris's captures in this country were mostly transfixed with gilt pins, his few Continental specimens with great skewers or stakes; but yet, if the pin was not a gilt one, it would not prove the specimen to be foreign, as some native insects were impaled with ordinary stoutish pins.

Here Mr. Shepherd interrupted the reader to state that he had received a letter from Mr. Sealey, who informed him that *he* had re-set and *re-pinned* the specimen, and gave a sketch of his recollection of what sort of a pin the original pin had been!

A letter was also read from a brother of Mr. Morris, who had been travelling on the Continent, and, *wishing to help on his brother's collection a bit*, had brought home a sample of about a dozen specimens from Switzerland; this unfortunate assistance having been the cause of all the doubts that had arisen as to the authenticity of the

specimen. Mr. Morris's brother concluded by observing the *Pinastri* was not among the insects brought home by him, but had been taken last summer in their garden at Romsey.

We have no doubt if the *Sphinx* in question is well looked for next summer it will be found in this country, and we are confirmed in this notion by Mr. Doubleday's latest list excluding *Pinastri* from the British species. As soon as a species is removed from the list it is sure to turn up.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

RETAIL of James Gardner, 52, High Holborn; H. J. Harding, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch; A. W. Hockett, 3, East Road, City Road; W. Weatherley, High Street, Peckham; C. J. Cribb, 8, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

At Beverley, of John Ward, News Agent, &c., 'Recorder' Office.

At Birmingham, of Robert Burns, 63, Edmond Street.

At Brighton, of John Taylor, News Agent, &c., 86, North Lane.

At Cheltenham, of C. Andrew, 129, High Street.

At Darlington, of M. Simonson, News Agent, Bondgate.

At Hemel Hempstead, of H. Salter, Bookseller, &c., High Street.

At Kingston-on-Thames, of W. Bryden, Bookseller, &c., Apple Market.

At Leeds, of J. Fox, Bookseller, &c., Boundary Terrace, Burley Road.

At Maidstone, of Messrs. Nicholsons, Brothers, Printers, &c., 31, Mill St.

At Middleton, of John Fielding, Bookseller, Wood Street.

At Oldham, of John Holt, Bookseller, 6, George Street.

At Rotherham, of H. Carr, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

At Sheffield, of C. K. Jarvis, News Agent, Post Office, Barker's Pool.

At Worcester, of G. Morgan, Bookseller and News Agent, Little Angel St.

At York, of Robert Sunter, 23, Stonegate.

Country Newsvenders who have this paper on sale are requested to send us their names and addresses to be added to the above list.

All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

EXCHANGE.—The charge for lists of duplicates and desiderata remains, as before,—

	s.	d.
Under half a column . . .	0	6
Above half a column, but under half a page . . .	1	0
Above half a page, but under a page	2	0

Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts; when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAUNE ENTOMOLOGIQUE FRANÇAISE.—No new parts have yet appeared since the completion of the first volume.

J.G.—We understand the proposition of the Testimonial is unpalatable to E. N. himself; better drop it. As your

own was dropped for want of support that now proposed might meet a similar fate.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Worcestershire Captures, &c.—During the past season of 1859 I have captured and bred the under-mentioned species. The mildness of the weather during the early part of it aroused many from their wintry slumbers at a much earlier period than was expected; and though I may mention some common things, yet their early appearance is worthy of notice, and may be interesting to some of the readers of the 'Intelligencer.'

February 6. This day I captured at rest a moth with a large white diamond-shaped spot near the costa in the middle of the fore wing. The same day one of the same description emerged in my breeding-cage, and upon the following day I had the gratification of beholding another in the same box, waiting his turn to wear a decorative pin in his bosom. These moths vary but very little in the spots mentioned, and are almost destitute of any other markings or shadings. In colour and general appearance they resemble *Eriogaster Lanestris*, but the contour of the wings differs a little. They have excited much astonishment in those entomological friends who have seen them, but they appear inclined to think they are remarkable varieties of *E. Lanestris*; but their very singular spots, and almost simultaneous appearance nine days prior to that of *E. Lanestris* (of which I bred many the same season) in its usual habiliments, half inclined me to fancy them a different species. Or was it that three precocious members of a family abandoned their usual style of attire and made their *début* in the boxes in a novel

and attractive dress, to start a new fashion? However, these diamonds are gems of the first water, and I have endeavoured to set them in a manner most exhibitory of their beauty.

15. *Eriogaster Lanestris*. A fine series emerged twenty-nine days earlier than the same species did in 1858. Many of the same brood remained in the pupæ until the following season, but not in consequence of any chilliness of the weather, as the following will demonstrate: those that did emerge, and those that did not, were kept in rather a mild temperature, a fire being in the room occasionally. Two pupæ I placed in a box in a cellar, where but very little light penetrates, and where no subject of her Britannic Majesty would be clamorous for a strawberry ice, even in the month of July! It is a very cold place; the thermometer is never high when it is down there! and yet these two poor little creatures, without the aid of any stimulus, though very handy to it, poked their noses through a hard shelly cocoon, expanded their wings in full beauty and perfection, one upon the 5th and the other upon the 7th of April last, bidding defiance to the darkness and the cold to hold them prisoners any longer.

21. *Saturnia Pavonia-minor*. Bred; had been in pupa two seasons.

27 and 28. *Amphidasis Prodomaria*. Male and female bred.

March 3. *Tæniocampa Munda*. One bred.

4. *Eubolia Cervinata*. Eggs of this species commenced hatching. Last season the eggs did not hatch until the 15th of April, and although they were laid within the space of two or three days, there was a regular "pop" goes the larvæ from the egg for upwards of a month afterwards. What a long hatch of grubs! There were some almost full grown, while others were as babies to grown-up people, sometimes performing eccentric contortions upon the backs of

their elder brothers, not unlike the gymnastic exhibitions at an amphitheatre. When they are about one-third grown they look as stiff as a toasting-fork, and, holding tightly with their posterior fan-shaped legs, project themselves just like a row of hat-pegs or saucepan-handles. Pray pardon these *tinkering* similes, as I could not hammer out a more correct description.

March 13 and 14. *Xylomyges Conspicillaris*. Two bred.

19. *Xylocampa Lithorhiza*. At rest on trees.

27. *Smerinthus Tiliæ*. A few bred.

April 7. *Cerura Bifida*. One bred; very fine.

7. *S. Tiliæ*. One bred; a most beautiful red variety.

7. *Hypena Rostralis*. Nothing.

16. *Amphidasis Betularia*. Bred.

17 to 23. *Axylia Putris*. Bred.

May 1. *Cymatophora Ocularis*. One bred; very fine.

9 to 15. *Smerinthus Ocellatus* and *Populi* and *Sphinx Ligustri*. Bred many.

13 and 14. *Scotosia Certata*. Three, nothing.

19 to 24. *Lencophasia Sinapis*. A fine series.

19 to 30. *P. Bilunana*. Three on birch trunk.

Do. *E. Pendularia*. Three. Beating; rather scarce here.

21. *D. Faleataria*. One. Beating.

21 to 24. *M. Hastata*. A fine series.

24. *A. Euphrosyne*. Some good varieties.

24. *V. Maculata*. Two. Beating; rare this season.

31 to June 10. *N. Viridata*. A fine series.

June 1 to 10. *E. Advenaria*. A fine series. Beating.

Do. *B. Pandalis*. Do.

Do. *A. Ulmata*. Do.

Do. *P. Alsus*. A fine series.

Do. *T. Tages*. Do.

Do. *M. Euphorbiata*. Do.

June 1 to 10. *T. Rubi*. Do.

Do. *Procris Tennicornis*. Do. I am informed this new species has been sent by Mr. Doubleday to M. Guenée, who has given it this name. It flies upon limestone ridges.—ABRAHAM EDMUNDS, *The Tything, Worcester; March 1.*

(To be continued.)

Charocampa Celerio at Worcester.—A fine specimen of this rare species was captured in October last in this city, at rest upon a wall. The fortunate finder was a stranger to Entomology, but it so happened that a person who is entomologically disposed was passing near the spot at the time, and became the possessor of it. Another individual who had been an entomologist for many years had the gratification of beholding it with longing and admiring eyes immediately after its capture. I am happy now to say that it has become a fixture in one of the drawers of my cabinet. I have been careful to obtain documental evidence of the capture, duly signed by the parties.—IBID; *March 8, 1860.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Zeuzera Æsculi.—The nurserymen around Haekney and Clapton will sustain great losses this season by the ravages of this insect in the larva state, as it attacks indiscriminately the young growth of elm, ash, saw, thorns, lilac, privet and holly, both British and foreign. I have seen twenty larvæ taken from one small privet bush. In many cases, to stop the ravages of the larvæ, the nurserymen are rooting up the shrubs and burning them.—H. J. HARDING, 1, York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—I have two or three hundreds of the chrysalides of *Saturnia*

Pavonia-minor I should like to exchange for pupæ or imagos of the following:—3—5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17—20, 23, 28, 29, 31—33, 38, 39, 41—46, 48—53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66—70, 75, 85—87, 107, 129, 134, 136, 139, 140, 147—163, 166, 174—178, 180, 184, 190—203. Any gentleman not having any of my wants will please send a box and return postage.—THOMAS MELLOR, *Skircoat Green, near Halifax.*

An Offer of Larvæ.—I shall be happy to send larvæ of *Coleophora Lineolea* and *Albitarsella* to any one, in May, who is in want of those species. I give this early intimation that I may know how many to collect. Applicants need not send a box, but should enclose two stamps to prepay postage.—W. FARREN, 1, *Elm Street, Cambridge; March 6.*

Caution.—Having lent various sums of money to Peter Bouchard, of Marling-Pit Cottage, Sutton, Surrey, for collecting purposes, not one penny of which he has returned, I hereby caution all parties against trusting the said Peter Bouchard in any way.—H. J. HARDING, 1, *York Street, Church Street, Shoreditch.*

HAGGERSTONE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. H. W. Killingback having ceased to be connected, either as Secretary or Member, with the above Society, all communications, &c., should in future be addressed to Mr. C. J. BIGGS, *Secretary, Haggerstone Entomological Society, Brownlow Street, Haggerstone, N.E.*

THE PROPOSED EAST LONDON ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—In reply to "An East-ender," as to the formation of an Entomological Society in his locality, I beg to inform him that several entomologists residing at the east end belong to the Haggerstone Entomological Society; but, if he can get a few friends

in his neighbourhood to form a nucleus for such a Society, I will lend him any assistance in my power for such an object. As "An East-ender" has not signed his name to his communication, I cannot address to him a letter on the subject, but will meet him if he wishes to carry out his suggestion.—H. J. HARDING, *President of the Haggerstone Entomological Society, 1, York St., Church Street, Shoreditch; March 10.*

ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.—At a recent meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Lancashire, held at Liverpool, Mr. C. S. Gregson exhibited a package of *Centaurea tinctoria* (the safflower of commerce), so injured by the ravages of a small beetle, *Lasioderma testaceum* of Stephens' 'Manual of British Coleoptera,' 1839, as to have reduced its commercial value from £10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to £7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and observed it had been forwarded him to ascertain what had done the injury, and to suggest a remedy. Having experimented with the article he found that by submitting it to a tolerably high temperature, such, for instance, as that of a common baker's oven after the bread had been withdrawn, was quite sufficient to destroy the ova, larva, pupa and imago of the insect then in the package, without injury to the safflower itself; but he found, if submitted to a very high degree of heat, the dye would no longer give way to the fixed alkalis, consequently its commercial value, which entirely depended upon the beautiful red it produced, ceased, as the yellow it gave out could be better obtained from other

sources. Professor Archer observed this was one of the most valuable and interesting branches of Entomology which could be pursued in an economic museum, particularly in a commercial port like Liverpool, where so much damage had been done, and was being done, to the imports in our warehouses.

A TRUE STORY.

(Continued from p. 180.)

On the receipt, from M. Fologne, on the 22nd of February, of the cases of *Coleophora olivaceella*, we immediately recognised them as the ochreous cases we had more than once collected, but which we had reputed only a variety of the case of *Solitariella*. We referred to our collection, and there amongst the row of *Solitariella* we detected at a glance this peculiar case, and also a queer-looking specimen bred from it, and another bred from a similar case.

We removed the glass from the drawer, took up each specimen, and inspected the under side of each label.

S. 1014	S. 1255
54	54

were the hieroglyphics affixed to them. S. stands for Stainton, 54 for 1854; referring then to our journal for that year we read as follows:—

1014. *Colcophora solitariella*, July 6.
Bred from *Cerastium vulgatum*.
Wing.
1255. *Colcophora solitariella*, July 6—

12. Bred from *Cerastium vulgatum*. Wing.

Though bred from *Cerastium vulgatum*, and though the difference of the case had previously attracted some attention, these specimens were thus recorded, without any mark of doubt, as *Solitariella*.

In our larva journal for 1854, we find, under date April 26th, the following entry:—

“Towards Beckenham; Wing found a new *Coleophora* case (brownier and broader than *Solitariella*) on *Cerastium vulgatum*.”

Here then, in these few entries, was a complete and satisfactory history of the specimens, which had been neglected for nearly six years.

In 1857 Mr. Wilkinson, of Scarborough, met with some of these ochreous cases, and forwarded them for our opinion; we replied that it was only a variety of the case of *Solitariella*. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wilkinson found the smaller and darker cases of *Chalcogrammella* on *Cerastium arvense*. In the autumn of 1857 we were searching in our own neighbourhood for larvæ of that little gem, and we found between Beckenham and West Wickham a considerable number of small ochreous cases on *Stellaria holostea*; thinking these might be cases of *Chalcogrammella*, we forwarded some to Mr. Wilkinson for his opinion, but he pointed out the differences, and assured us these cases were identical with those he had sent us in

the spring, and which we had then slighted as merely varieties of *Solitariella*.

We had thus fallen into error ourselves, and then led others astray, and subsequently been misled by the reflection of our own misdirections—a laughable yet melancholy instance of the vitality of error.

LABELLING INSECTS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—I beg to refer your correspondent "Numero," who advocates the placing of the figures on the labels downwards for the sake of neatness, to Mr. Janson, whose very neat labels enhance rather than diminish the nice appearance of his mounted Coleoptera.

As Mr. Numero (*ante* p. 183) says that whoever thinks it too much trouble to turn over an insect for reference is only fit to be styled a "faucier," I suppose he keeps his entomological book-case at the top of the house, so that he may gain, by the extra exertion of running up and down stairs for any volume, the enviable title of "entomologist," as whoever would think that too much trouble is unworthy of the name.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD TYRER, JUN.

Hill House, Eye.

JOURNALS.

To the Editor of the 'Intelligencer.'

Sir,—The columns of the 'Intelligencer' have been lately occupied with

suggestions as to how we should label our insects when we have caught them, or bought them, or exchanged them, as the case may be, or even before any of these desirable consummations. May I then mention that I have commenced, and shall shortly complete, a numbered list of our British Lepidoptera, following the arrangement of Doubleday's latest list. I have included all the novelties by the addition of an asterisk, to preserve the means of reference to a known standard, without which all must soon be confusion; also I intend printing this list with a space under each name sufficient to serve as a journal-book, which will obviate the necessity for re-writing the names. The Tortrices and Tineæ will be included, but printed on a separate sheet for convenience.

I am very shortly about to leave London, and shall then be in a position to supply these lists, either *closely* or *widely* printed, to those who may wish for them; and, should the plan be acceptable, I propose printing a list of Coleoptera, whenever Mr. Waterhouse may render it practicable; and let us hope, in spite of difficulties which we can all appreciate, that that time is not far distant.

Should any improvement be suggested while there is time, I should feel obliged to any one who would communicate with me on the subject.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours truly,

W. D. CROUCH.

38, Albemarle Street;

March 5.

On Saturday, April 7th, will be published No. 183 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'INTELLIGENCER' will terminate at the end of September.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (Mr. H. T. STAINTON).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 8d. in postage stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before March 24th. Subscribers will please observe that the *extra* 2d. is for an *extra* number, No. 182 A, which will be published on the 31st of March: there are fifty-three Saturdays in 1860, instead of fifty-two as usual.

Will be published every Saturday, by E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and by W. KENT & Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted unless their subscriptions be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 182 A an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received. When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required: thus the subscription for two copies of the twenty-seven numbers is 6s. 11d., for three copies 9s. 2d., for four copies 11s. 5d., and so on, adding 2s. 3d. for each additional copy subscribed for. In the possible, but I trust not probable contingency of any gentleman desiring to discontinue his subscription on the completion of Vol. VII., he will oblige me by sending two penny stamps for No. 182 A, containing the Title, Index, &c., to that volume.—EDWARD NEWMAN.

For Sale,

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S COMPANION. By H. T. STAINTON.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 182.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

WINTER.

“EVERY THING HAS AN END,” says the proverb, and therefore we presume there *will* be an end to the winter of 1859-60, which set in rigorously the middle of October, and has held undisturbed sway ever since.

Little, we fancy, has yet been done in sugaring since the turn of the year; and as for fallows, only the most ardent of the rising generation have yet ventured to *dream* of them.

According to the almanacks Spring commenced on Wednesday-last, so that we ought, as we are a practical people, fond of figures, to look upon Winter as a thing of the past. May we have no cause to alter our opinions on that point! We almost seem to realize to ourselves the feelings of Arctic voyagers when, after a four months' absence, the sun first pokes its nose up on the southern horizon.

We trust now that we shall soon receive the customary announcements of captures. Every one will naturally rush out into the fields and woods with unusual zest after the long confinement, and we hope they will not omit to chronicle some of their doings.

The HEMIPTERA, which are now receiving an increased amount of attention, are extremely desirous to appear in print, and those who are now working at them are particularly requested to communicate occasionally notices of captures and observations of habits, &c. Each separate scrap may seem in itself, to the individual writer, as worthless, but it is the collection of such scraps that produces ultimate effect: *non vi sed sæpe cadendo*. The history of these gaudy dealers in perfumery has yet to be written in detail; but before the house can be built we must have bricks. All can work at collecting the bricks, and when a goodly pile of them is conveniently at hand, the probability is great that an architect will be forthcoming.

Coleopterists who have exhausted their respective districts, and who have been in the habit of turning bugs out of their water-nets, will now be disposed to view these creatures more kindly, and those who have hitherto neglected the Hemiptera which harbour under moss will now find a new field of interest opened to them.

The Lepidopterist who has caught numberless flying bugs, mistaking them for moths, will now be more disposed

to accommodate them with an empty pill-box. Before now our columns have seen offers to exchange "A Locust for a Death's Head," and surely there must be many of our Hemiptera far rarer and far more valuable than locusts. We mention this as an inducement to the tyro not to neglect the chance bugs that fall in his way; he might get some uncommon prize, and if he should not care to retain it himself, he could propose "A Rare Bug to be exchanged for a *Sphinx Pinastri*!"

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained

WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co., 51 & 52, Paternoster Row.

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All communications to be addressed to MR. H. T. STAINTON, Mountsfield, Lewisham, near London, S.E. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

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Correspondents will therefore please enclose stamps for these amounts, when they send notices which belong to the heading of "Exchange."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Newborough Street, my address is now—W. R. JEFFREY, 2, Huntriss Row, Scarborough; March 15.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having again removed, my address will be, as formerly, —J. H. TILLEY, 3, Bernard St., Regent's Park North, N.W.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Bermondsey, my address is now—A. D. TAYLOR, 4, Campbell Street, Hall Park, Maida Hill.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having left Poole, my address is now—REV. G. C. GREEN, Modbury Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon.

Mr. STAINTON will not be "at home" on Wednesday, April 4th; instead thereof Mr. STAINTON will be "at home" on Wednesday next, March 28th, at 6 p.m., as usual.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. D.—The cases you have found on broom are no doubt those of *Coleophora saturatella*. Leaf-miners should be kept in tight-fitting tin cylinders.

A BOTANIST.—When we have space.

R. P. H. and F. A. S.—Next week.

CAPTURES.

LEPIDOPTERA.

List of Insects captured and bred in 1859.—Of those with an * I have duplicates.

(Continued from p. 188.)

Thyatira Batis. Took one in Kent in August.

Cymatophora Flavicornis. Took one at Tilgate in April.

C. Ridens. Took one at West Wickham in May.

Acronycta Megacephala. Took eight in the Parks and at Hammersmith in June.

A. Auricoma. Took two in Kent in May.

**Leucania Obsoleta*. Took 108 at Hammersmith in June and July; bred eight in June.

L. Comma. Took four at Hammersmith in June and July.

L. Straminea. Took seventeen at Hammersmith in June and July.

**L. Impura*. Took several; abundant at Hammersmith in June and July.

**L. Pallens*. A few at Hammersmith in July and August.

Senta Ulvæ. Took fifty-four, some worn, at Hammersmith in June and July; bred five in June.

Nonagria Geminipuncta. Took thirty-two pupæ at Hammersmith; bred two only, the rest ichneumonised.

**N. Typhæ*. Bred thirty-eight from pupæ found at Hammersmith.

**N. Crassicornis*. Bred a few, and took about 350 at Hammersmith in September and October; of these I distributed more than 300 to applicants in answer to my notice in No. 158.

Hydræcia Nictitans. Took four at Hammersmith and three in Kent in August.

**H. Micacea*. Took thirty-two at Hammersmith in July and August.

**Xylophasia Lithoxylea*. Took a few at Hammersmith in June and July.

Dipterygia Pinastris. Took one at West Wickham in June.

**Aporophyla Australis*. Took a few at Lewes in September.

**Luperina Testacea*. Bred one; took four at West Wickham.

L. Dumerilii? Took one at Brighton in September.

**Mamestra Persicariæ*. Bred five.

Apamea Basilinea. Took seven at Hammersmith in June.

A. Gemina. Took three, do.

A. Unanimitis. Took fifteen, do.; not so common as usual.

A. Ophiogramma. Took eighteen at Hammersmith in July.

A. Fibrosa. Took about thirty, do.

**Miana Strigilis*. Common at Hammersmith in June.

M. Fasciuncula. Took two at Hammersmith in June.

**M. Furuncula*. Common at Hammersmith in June, July and August.

M. Arcuosa. Took one at Hammersmith and one in Kent in July.

Grammesia Trilinea. Took about twenty at Hammersmith in June.

Caradrina Morpheus. Took six at Hammersmith in June.

C. Alsines. Took twenty-eight at Hammersmith in June and July.

C. Blanda. Took thirty-three at Hammersmith in July. This insect appears somewhat later than *Alsines*, and is readily distinguished from it at sugar.

**C. Cubicularis*. Common at Hammersmith in July and August.

**Agrotis Puta*. Took four at Hammersmith in June and August, and a few at Brighton in August.

**A. Suffusa*. Took seven at Hammersmith, and a few at Brighton in August and September.

**A. Saucia*. Saw only one at Brighton in September: last year this insect was very abundant on the Race Hill.

**A. Segetum*. Common at Hammersmith.

**A. Exclamationis*. Do.

A. Nigricans. Took several at Hammersmith in July and August.

A. Aquilina. Took fifteen at Hammersmith in August.

A. Tritici. Took a long series at Hammersmith in July and August.

A. Aquilina. Took eighteen at Hammersmith in August.

A. Obeliscæ. Took one at Brighton in August.

**Triphæna Ianthina*. Took four at Hammersmith; very common in Kent in August.

T. Fimbria. Bred two. Took three in Kent in August.

T. Interjecta. Took one at Hammersmith.

**T. Orbona*. Bred a long series. Took several at Hammersmith and in Kent in August.

Noctua Augur. Took one at Hammersmith.

**N. Plecta*. Common at Hammersmith from end of May to end of August.

**N. C-nigrum*. Common at Hammersmith in August and September.

N. Rhomboidea. Took five in Kent in August.

N. Dahliæ. Took twenty-four, do.

**N. Bella*. Took a few at the end of May and beginning of June, and abundantly in August and September, at Hammersmith.

**N. Umbrosa*. Took several at Hammersmith in August and September.

**N. Baja*. Took a few in Kent in August.

N. Neglecta. Took thirty-eight in Kent in August; more than one-third of them the red variety.

Trachea Piniperda. Took one at Dartford in April.

**Tæniocampa Gothica*. Common at willows at Hanwell in March and April.

T. Rubricosa. Took fourteen at willows at Hanwell in March and April.

**T. Stabilis*. Common at willows at Hanwell in March and April.

**T. Gracilis*. Took twenty-two at willows at Hanwell in March and April.

**T. Cruda*. Common at willows at Hanwell in March and April.

Orthosia Upsilon. Bred two. Took six at Hammersmith in June; less common this year than usual.

O. Macilentæ. Took five near Brighton in October.

**Anthocelis Lunosa*. Took twenty-two near Brighton in September and October.

Eremobia Ochroleuca. Took a few at Brighton in August.

Dianthæcia Cucubali. Took two at sugar at Hammersmith in June.

**Miselia Oxyacanthæ*. Took several near Brighton in October.

Agriopis Aprilina. Bred five in September.

Phlogophora Emyrea. Took seventeen near Brighton in October.

Aplecta Nebulosa. Took one at West Wickham in June.

Hadena Protea. Bred seven in September.

H. Dentina. Took two at West Wickham in May.

**H. Chenopodii*. Common at Hammersmith from May to beginning of September.

H. Pisi. Bred four in June.

H. Thalassina. Took one at West Wickham in June.

H. W-latinum. Do: in May.

Xylocampa Lithorhiza. Took two at willows at Hanwell in March.

**Calocampa Vetusta*. Took three at Brighton in October.

**Cucullia Verbasci*. Bred twenty-three in April.

C. Scrophulariæ. Bred four in May.

C. Lychnitis. Bred two in June.

Anarta Myrtilli. Took two near Black Park in June.

Acontia Luctuosa. Took eleven near Brighton in August.

Erastria Fuscula. Took two in Kent in May.

Brephos Parthenias. Took one at Tilgate in April.

Abrostola Triplasia. Took eighteen at Hammersmith in August and September.

Gonoptera Libatrix. Took a few at Hammersmith and in Kent in July, August and September.

**Amphipyra Tragopogonis*. Took several at Hammersmith in July, August and September.

Mania Typica. Took sixteen at Hammersmith in June and July.

M. Maura. Took two at Bayswater in August.

Stilbia Anomala. Took one at sugar in Kent in August.

**Catocala Nupta*. Bred eight. Took a few at Hammersmith in August and September.

Euclidia Glyphica. Took a few; very abundant, in Kent, flying amongst clover, in June and July.

Phytometra Ænea. Took four at Shirley in June.—DR. ALLCHIN, 7, *Pembroke Villas, Bayswater*.

(To be continued.)

Worcestershire Captures, &c. (continued from p. 196).—

June 6. *S. Bombyliiformis*. One; rare this season.

6. *M. Artemis*. Four; do.

6 to 16. *Y. Fasciellus*. Three; beating.

8 to 18. *S. Undulata*. Five; do.

8. *G. Rubricollis*. Two; not common here.

8. *E. Plumbeolata*. Three; beating.

8 to 18. *A. Luteata*. A fine series.

10. *C. Porcellus*. One, just emerged.

June 10. *C. Bistriga*. One; beating.

18. *C. Mesomella*. Two; do.

21. *A. Blomeri*. One; do.

18 to 28. *A. Sylvata*. A fine series; do.

21 to 28. *A. Prunaria*. Do.; nothing.

23. *P. Bajularia*. One; rare this season.

30. *A. Galathea*. A fine series.

30. *P. Ochrodactylus*. Two; beating long grass.

30. *M. Procellata*. Two; beating.

July 4. *S. Salicis*. Eight; not common here.

5 to 12. *A. Tumidella*. Six; beating.

5 to 25. *L. Francillana*. A fine series.

5 to 12. *C. Bifunana*. Three; not common here.

5 to 10. *C. Falsellus*. Three, in my house.

8 to 20. *A. Paphia*. Plenty.

Do. *A. Adippe*. A few.

8. *A. Badiana*. A fine series.

8. *E. Heparata*. Four; beating.

8 to 20. *P. Stramentalis*. A fine series and var.

11. *G. Papilionaria*. One; beating.

11. *A. Consociella*. Two; do. Saw male and female *C. Edusa*; they were started by the Rev. E. Horton, who gave active chase over uneven ground, although the day was hot. There was good running and good flying, but the yellow won.

13. *H. Stagnata*, pale var.

13. *E. Ericetana*. One; beating.

15. *C. Pinetellus*. Do.; do.

15. *E. Crocealis*. Six; do.

15 to 23. *A. Emarginata*. Three; do.

18. *T. Quercus*. A fine series.

18 to 30. *N. Cupriacellus*. Do.

Do. *N. Minimellus*. Three.

23. *S. Illustraria*. One; on palings.

23. *C. Quercana*. One; beating.

23. *L. Testudo*. One; do.

23. *S. Revayana*. One; do.

23. *L. Siuapis*. Three; second brood.

23. *C. Testata*. A fine series.

23. *N. Roborella*. Two; beating.

23. *E. Omicronaria*. One; do.

This was a fortunate day, upon the

whole, though I lost a few good things. I had beaten a *L. Testudo* into my net, but the active little fellow was no sooner in than he slipped out at the bottom, just as a weasel would out of a draining-pipe. This was most tormenting. I felt all over somehow; I won't attempt to describe it. I summoned up all the patience I possessed, and on I went again (not forgetting the bottom of my net), when, to my comfort, about a cow's jump from the unlucky spot, I knocked *E. Quercana* off a nut-bush into my net, and quiet enough he lay. He was so green, and nothing like so fidgety and frisky as *Testudo*, so I shut him up, fully resigned to his fate, just like I was upon my wedding day. It was roasting hot, yet I whipped away at the bushes, and, after most effectually securing a fresh frisky *Testudo*, I made off to a cottage, where there was a draw-well, to beg a pitcher of water, when forward stepped a freckled maid, down went the bucket and up came the water. A glass was kindly handed to me, but I begged for a larger vessel, as I needed a copious allowance. I soon found that upwards of two quarts of the element had not quite satisfied my craving, so I went for another dip in the bucket, when, lo! to my horror, there lay floating upon the surface of the water therein a monstrous toad, nearly a foot in length, and blown out as tight as a football! I found that I did not require any more of the fluid, but fancied that I had imbibed rather too much, and in reply to the observations I indulged in, was kindly informed, much to my consolation, that "These *straddle-breeches* often get into the well; but we thought we had got 'em all out, as we had wound up two or three dozen this morning!"

July 25. *P. Lacertinaria*. Two females; beating.

27. *P. Ochrodactylus*. Two; nothing; as perfect as the two caught on the 30th of June, in a different locality.

27. *E. Apiciaria*. Three.

July 30. *C. Curtula*. One; on a nut-leaf.

30. *T. Cynipiforme*. One; on black-berry blossom.

30. *E. Porata*. A fine series.

30. *E. Punctaria*. Do.

30. *V. Polychloros*. One; rare this season.

31. *C. Diffinis*. One bred.

August 5 to 30. *C. Nupta*. Ten; at rest.

Do. *G. C-album*. Five.

Do. *P. Agestis*. A fine series.

Do. *P. Alexis*. One female; a singular pale fawn-coloured *var.*, beautifully shot with blue.

17. *L. Olivaria*. A fine series.

17. *M. Euphorbiata*. Six; second brood.

17. *L. Straminca* (perfect). One; very late, or else second brood.

10 to 25. *T. Betulæ*. A fine series.

28. *T. Cratægi*. One female bred; very fine.

29. *T. Retusa*. One; nothing.

Sept. 10. *P. Ophthalmicana*. One; at rest on poplar.

17. *C. Edusa*, ♀ *var.*; the yellow marginal spots absent. I caught it in my hat.

19. *P. Punctidactylus*. Two; beating.

19. Started for the draw-well, but thought it *well to draw* in another direction. The "straddle-breeches" haunted my imagination.

29. *E. Cervinata* began to emerge from the pupæ, and continued doing so each succeeding month, until January, 1860, on the 13th of which the last made its appearance.

October. *A. Lunosa*. Three; sugaring. 5 to 30. *A. Atropos*. Seven bred.

30. *P. Cassinea*. One female bred.

November 4. *H. Pennaria*. One bred.

19 to December 31. *H. Defoliaria*. A fine series bred.

I purpose giving some account of the larvæ I have taken during the past season at a future period.—ABRAHAM EDMUNDS, *The Tything, Worcester*.

COLEOPTERA.

Winter Quarters.—During the present winter I have taken one or two species new to my district, and found others in abundance. Every collector has of course noticed beetles hibernating in companies, but I can arrive at no satisfactory reason for an exclusive assemblage of individuals of one species: the mere fact of passing the winter in company is sufficiently puzzling, and must be the result of some instinct unknown to us, as it cannot be for the sake of warmth, no caloric being given out by any quantity of torpid Coleoptera. One would expect to find any common species dispersed about a tree under every convenient piece of bark; but I have often noticed a large number of specimens congregated together, and few or none on other parts of the same tree. There are two species on willows near Chelsea that almost invariably hibernate in quantities,—*Haltica helwines* and *Phædon vitellina*,—and only once have I seen *Helodes marginella* among the latter, though it is not uncommon in the same locality, and the *Haltica* is never accompanied by any other beetle. I have also found great red patches of *Coccinella bipunctata*, including many of the different forms of that variable insect, but unmixed with the above or any other species, and nearer the ground *Curabus granulatus* occurs in matted bundles of ten or twelve at a time. On the Thames bank I saw about 200 in one small row of willows. This and *C. catenulatus* appear to be the most gregarious of the genus; *violaceus* and *nemoralis*, though more common, have always been noticed by me as solitary in their habits. In the very rotten parts of old willows near Chelsea I have turned out the deeply suleated little *Aphodius porcutus*, but sparingly; and in chips of poplar bark the three common *Dromii* (*4-notatus*, *4-maculatus* and *agilis*) are very plentiful, with an occasional *Eirrhinus vorax*

(*longimanus*). On tearing off wet bark small *Brachelytra* may be found in the sappy parts, *Homalota* and *Prognatha* especially.

On the Middlesex side of the Thames bank I have found the following:—

Quedius cruentus.

Xantholinus ochraceus.

Haploderus æolatus.

Anchomenus scitulus.

... *atratus*. Very plentiful, but local.

Harpalus cribellum. Surely a strange locality for this maritime and "erctophilous" species.

Chlænienus nigricoris, with yellow tibiae, and the pachymerous male of *Stenus Juno*, apparently rarer than the thin-legged goddess, his wife.

On Wimbledon Common *Strophosomus limbatus* and *Bradycellus similis* (both new to the locality, as far as my experience goes) have occurred to me.

At Hammersmith Marshes the few ridges not submerged are very productive; by cutting and shaking tufts of grass *Stenolophus consputus*, *Skrimschiranus*, *luridus* and *vespertinus* come tumbling out, with legs tucked up, and in the loose ground, at roots of old stumps, the large *Badister unipustulatus* (a beautiful insect when alive) may be found, though not so common as formerly, whilst perfect hordes of *Stenus*, *Homalota*, *Xantholinus*, *Falagria*, *Lathrobium* and *Philonthus* can be obtained from the grass roots and reeds. In my house I have found *Cryptophagus acutangulus*.—E. C. RYE, 284, King's Road, Chelsea; March, 1860.

OBSERVATIONS.

Coleophora Saturatella.—Last March I found six cases of this species on broom, growing upon Hampstead Heath. On visiting the spot at the commencement of July I failed in finding either

cases or imago —C. HEALY, 74, *Napier Street, Hoxton, N.*; March 12.

EXCHANGE.

Reply to Mr. Harding's "Caution."—

I beg to inform the readers of the 'Intelligencer' that in 1845 I borrowed (in various small sums) £3 of Mr. H. J. Harding, and left with him as security ten cabinet drawers, some of them corked, and containing insects, which I valued at above the amount borrowed. Two years afterwards I wished for the drawers back, and offered to pay the money, but was told I could not have them, as some more drawers had been made and a case, so as to form a nice cabinet. Under these circumstances I declined to repay the cash.—PETER BOUCHARD, *Sutton; March 14.*

CATALOGUE OF BRITISH HEMIPTERA.

—The President of the Entomological Society, Mr. John Scott and Mr. Edward Newman are associated in the production of a Catalogue of British Hemiptera, and will feel obliged to entomologists for their co-operation and assistance.

J. W. DOUGLAS, 6, *Kingswood Place, Lee, S.E.*

JOHN SCOTT, 13, *Torrington Villas, Lee, S.E.*

EDWARD NEWMAN, 9, *Devonshire St., Bishopsgate, N.E.*

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On Saturday, April 7th, will be published No. 183 (THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME) of

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This Summer Volume of the 'INTELLIGENCER' will terminate at the end of September.

Those who make any discoveries or captures of importance are requested to communicate at once with the Editor (Mr. H. T. STANTON).

Those who wish the 'Intelligencer' forwarded by post are requested to transmit 4s. 8d. in postage stamps to E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, N.E., on or before March 24th. Subscribers will please observe that the *extra 2d.* is for an *extra* number, No. 182 A, which will be published on the 31st of March: there are fifty-three Saturdays in 1860, instead of fifty-two as usual.

Will be published every Saturday, by E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and by W. KENT & Co., 51, 52, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that the 'Intelligencer' cannot be posted unless their subscriptions be prepaid. Each subscriber will please to consider the receipt of No. 182 A an acknowledgment that his subscription has been received. When more copies than one are posted to the same address one penny for postage only is required: thus the subscription for two copies of the twenty-seven numbers is 6s. 11d., for three copies 9s. 2d., for four copies 11s. 5d., and so on, adding 2s. 3d. for each additional copy subscribed for. In the possible, but I trust not probable contingency of any gentleman desiring to discontinue his subscription on the completion of Vol. VII., he will oblige me by sending two penny stamps for No. 182 A, containing the Title, Index, &c., to that volume.—EDWARD NEWMAN.

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THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

No. 182 A.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

[PRICE 1d.]

GOING.

At last we have "a bid for the bugs." Our columns last week contained the welcome announcement that a Catalogue of British Hemiptera is forthcoming.

The labours of our young friend Anton Dohrn, who has compiled a Catalogue of the Hemiptera of the globe, have smoothed the way for Catalogues of the Hemiptera of individual portions of the globe.

"Give me whereon to stand" is the cry of many a naturalist, as well as of Archimedes; the Hemipterist has now *whereon* to stand, and the British Hemipterist has only to fence round and enclose the ground which supports him. If the land be once enclosed cultivation will soon follow. Many spend their lives debating whether to enclose or to cultivate first, and in the mean time do nothing.

The names appended to the announcement last week are a sufficient guarantee that a do-nothing policy will not be pursued in this instance. And we entertain little doubt that a few short weeks will enable us to announce

that a certain amount of progress has already been made in the forthcoming Catalogue of the Half-wings. Perhaps before we conclude our next volume the Catalogue will be complete.

There will soon be a keen contest 'twixt the bugs and the beetles, and if Mr. Waterhouse do not make haste the Hemipterous Catalogue will be complete before we have the entire Catalogue of British Coleoptera. As the interest of the race will, in point of fact, centre in those who bring up the rear, we presume there will be a sort of honourable rivalry between the *Coccinellæ* and the *Aphides*, which shall pass the winning-post first; those of an imaginative turn of mind can easily picture to themselves a scene both grotesque and amusing.

Four years have now nearly elapsed since we first propounded the question, "Who bids for the bugs?" and though there have been a few nibbles since then, no one till now has really taken the bait, by swallowing the tasty morsel we had thrown out to them. *Now* it does indeed seem that the bugs are *going*, and we trust we shall ere long be able to inform our readers that they are *gone*!

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER may be obtained
WHOLESALE of E. Newman, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, and of W. Kent & Co. 51 & 52 Paternoster Row.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Having removed from 39, Chorley Street, my address is now—HENRY STEPHENSON, 95, Chorley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILLIAM GREGSON, *Lytham*, near Preston.—No; the sum must be 6s. 9d.

P. I.—Black varieties of *Biston Betularia* exist in several of the first-rate collections.

CAPTURES.

Nyssia Hispidaria.—This insect has again appeared in our oak woods, four examples having been taken during the last few days. These, I trust, are but the first fruits of an abundant harvest, as this insect is usually periodical in its appearance. A single specimen of *Trachea Piniperda* has occurred in a fir plantation near the Hall.—HERBERT BRADLEY, *Storthes Hall*, near *Huddersfield*.

EXCHANGE.

Eggs wanted.—If any of your readers could send me a few eggs of *Petasia nubeculosa*, *Endromis versicolor*, *Nyssia hispidaria* and *Larentia multistrigaria* during the present season, I shall feel deeply indebted to them, and if in any way able to return their kindness shall be only too happy to do so. I have never bred any of the above-mentioned insects, and I only possess a male of *Versicolor*.—REV. H. HARPUR CREWE, *Wickham Market*, *Suffolk*; *March* 17.

Exchange.—I have larvæ of *E. Lichenea*, *B. Glandifera* and *A. Villica*, which I should like to exchange for either larvæ, pupæ or imago of any of the following, numbered as in the Appendix to the 'Manual':—4, 5, 11, 23, 31, 38, 41 to 44, 51, 62, 63, 67, 68, 75, 108, 118, 167, 186, 188, 470, 477, 478, 491. Please to write first.—R. P. HARVIE, 8, *Keppel St.*, *Stoke*, *Devon*; *March* 19.

Exchange.—I have a few duplicates of *Arge Galathea*, which I should be glad to exchange for any of the following:—

Aporia Cratægi
Lencophasia Sinapis
Erebia Blandina
Cænonympha Davus
Limnitis Sybilla
Grapta C-album
Argynnis Paphia
Melitæa Artemis
... *Athalia*
Nemeobius Lucina
Thecla Rubi
Polyommatus Adonis
... *Ægon*
Thymeles Alveolus.

Write first, as my stock of duplicates is but small.—F. A. SANDERSON, *Bridge Street*, *Mansfield*.

Exchange.—Being in want of imago of any of the *Smerinthi* for breeding from, I shall be glad to hear from any gentleman who has pupæ of the same, either for sale or exchange. Those whose offers I accept I will reply to in the course of a week.—FREDERICK GREEN, *Lewisford House*, *Hitchin*.

Duplicate Coleoptera.—I shall be happy to send any of the following insects to entomologists wanting them. In some my supply is limited. Those marked with an asterisk are not well set, but otherwise perfect.

Cicindela hybrida
Carabus nitens
* ... *granulatus*
Elaphrus cupreus
Anchomenus oblongus
Bembidium pallidipenne
**Parnus auriculatus*
**Byrrhus sericeus*
Hoplia argentea
**Opatrum tibiale*
Hypolithus riparius
Limoniæ cylindricus
Aromia moschata
Cleonus sulcirostris
Sitonia griseus
Phædon polygoni
... *marginella*
... *fastuosa* (relaxed)
Chrysomela polita (do.)
**Timarcha levigata*
Cryptocephalus sericeus
Crioceris asparagi
Sphæroderma testacea.

—RICHARD TYRER, jun., *Hill House*, *Eye*; *March* 17.

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